The New-York Times.

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Important from Central and South America.

Capture of the Filibuster Force Under Col. Anderson by the Susquehanna.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The New-Granadian Press on the Convention with the United States.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Details of the Capture of Colonel Anderson's Force—Ascent of the San Juan by Captain Sands of the Susquehanna—Anderson Pressed by Costa Ricans—Destruction of Property Before the Retreat—List of Filibusters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

The most important news I have to communicate by this mail is the capture by Captain SANDS, of the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, of the balance of the filibuster force under Colonel ANDERSON, and their arrival on the 30th ult. at this port in the United States war-steamer *Fulton*, Captain ALMY. This was the party which ascended the Colorado into the San Juan River, and took possession of Fort Castillo. Captain SANDS, in the capture of this force, went to a still further extreme than did Commodore PAULDING in landing on Punta Arenas. He ascended the river San Juan *into the interior of a foreign nation*.

I will give you the facts as I have them from a high official source. Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in view of their common danger, it is presumed, came to an understanding on their differences, and sent four hundred men to San Carlos at the entrance to the Lake, and one hundred to Castillo. ANDERSON, finding himself closely pressed and likely to be more so, his stores being short, prepared the steamer *Ogden*, embarked his men on her, and then wrote to Captain SANDS, asking his views in regard to his surrender. Captain SANDS replied that he was ready to receive him and his men, if they came and delivered up their arms. Subsequently, ANDERSON spiked his cannon, burned all the buildings about Castillo, destroyed the machinery of a steamer at the Rapids, understood to be the *Virgen*, and having killed all the cattle and plundered all the merchandise within reach, started down the river. Captain SANDS came upon them under these circumstances, nine miles up the river, in the steamer *Charles Morgan*, full of armed men, and captured them, without any resistance, of course. The *Ogden* was placed in charge of Mr. COTTRELL, U. S. Consul at Greytown, who has also charge of the *Charles Morgan*, until the rightful ownership in them is shown.

Capt. SANDS thinks there is a little irregularity in the extreme measures he took, but as he was sent out to break up the filibusters, he thought this course the shortest, and the one likely to save trouble and suffering on all sides. He, like his Commodore, will doubtless be sustained by the honest public sentiment of the country, and they do not look for nor wish the approval of any other. Besides, it will be sustained by the President, if he is sincere in the very proper language he used in his Message to Congress, and who has no right to charge that he is not, after the prompt course he took in the removal of the New-Orleans Judge, and his suspension of Capt. CHATARD from his command.

The filibusters have been transferred from the *Fulton* to the *Wabash*, and the latter vessel sails with them to-day for the United States, calling in at Boca del Toro and Greytown. Some twelve or fourteen of them are sick from fever.

The *Fulton* will remain in this port for the present. She has twenty-five men on her sick list, principally her working men, whose services she could scarcely do without at sea, and this is the main reason why she, instead of the *Wabash*, does not take home the filibusters. During the greater part of the time that the *Fulton* has been on this coast, the rains have been very heavy, and the men much exposed. At one time Captain ALMY laid eight days off the mouth of the Colorado, the rain falling two-thirds of the time in torrents.

Colonel ANDERSON explains the matter of breaking the machinery of a steamer in this way. He says he unscrewed the cylinder head, packed it into a box, and took it into the woods and hid it, so that the "enemy" could not use the steamer, as he expected WALKER might be able to return, and would want her himself.

The following is a complete list of ANDERSON'S force:

OFFICERS.

Col. Frank Anderson,	Capt. Dudley McMichael,
Capt. John J. West,	Surgeon John Henley,
Lieut. Flavel Belcher,	Lieut. Francis P. Powers.

PRIVATES.

Charles Moore,	John A. McClure,
Charles Downing,	George Jackson,
Philip Thompson,	Philip Raimond,
John R. Hogan,	Joseph Brown,
Fred. Betts,	Pietro Catanio,
Marion Cox,	Henry Fisher,
Martin Gilmartin,	Thomas Johnson,
Francis Lilly,	Charles Manly,
John W. McClelland,	James Richardson,
William Taylor,	Joseph Woods,
William Thomas,	Charles Marshall,
Charles Brady,	Thomas F. Byron,
Thomas Austin,	John Griddie,
Henry W. Somerford,	David Beal,
John Benson,	Peter Carawaker,
Wm. Champion,	John Green,
Wm. Johnson,	Michael Lawless,
August Miller,	Robert McDonald,
James O'Kane,	John Sheppard,

John Velie.

There is no British war vessel in port, the *Brunswick* having sailed from here on the 2d for Greytown.

CHARLES J. FOX, U. S. Consul at Aspinwall, has gone to Havana on the steamer *Granada*, to return in ten days, he being rather out of health. F. W. R.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Bogota Press on the Convention with the United States—An Ecclesiastical Imbroglio—Grand Entertainment to Commodore Paulding—Ship News and Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

The reported draft of the Convention between the United States and New-Granada, in settlement of the damages for the Panama massacre, reached the Bogota journals about the middle of November, and the last mail brings us their comments on it. It appears to have reached the Bogota Press in a somewhat different shape from that in which it appeared in the United States papers. I translate for the TIMES an article on the subject from one of the leading papers of the Capital, *El Tiempo*. This article, when compared with many I have read in the New-Granada Press, is very moderate in its tone. In fact, nearly the whole Press is opposed to the treaty, or to any treaty that shall acknowledge the responsibility of the Government for the massacre of the California passengers on the 15th of April. In the United States, with such an unanimous expression of the press against any proposed measure, there could not be the least hope of its being favorably received by Congress. But here, in New-Granada, the breath of official power is more potent than with you in turning editorial wormwood into delectable honey, and in divesting legislators of any exaggerated or inconvenient ideas that might conflict with a proper degree of Executive independence. So, if President OSPINA wishes it, he may not find it absolutely impossible to send back the treaty to Washington with his signature attached, and that, too, with the assent of the Legislative Department, notwithstanding the stormy appearance of the atmosphere in newspaperdom. By the law of the 18th of June, President OSPINA is not compelled to send the treaty to Congress for approval, unless it shall alienate a portion of the national territory, which it *literally* does not, as by its terms the sovereignty of the fee of land acquired for a coal depot is to remain vested in the Government of New-Granada—but perhaps which it *virtually* does, as is suggested in the article of the *Tiempo*. Perhaps I do not exactly understand the bent of the paragraph in President BUCHANAN'S Message, asking Congress to authorize him, "in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces to carry into effect the guaranty of neutrality and protection to the Isthmus;" but if I do, I predict that the newspapers and Government of New-Granada will soon have something more tangible to move their ire than the acquisition by the United States, in fee simple, of a hundred acres of ground in the Bay of Panama for a coal depot. On the whole, although there is a combination forming to defeat the treaty if possible, I think it probable President OSPINA will decide to submit it to Congress, and that the chances are about even that it will be approved by that body, although its provisions are as little agreeable to the "Latin" as to the "Volcanic" race.

But whatever disposition the Congress of Bogota may make of this treaty, it is to be hoped that the Senate of the United States, in considering it, will look a little beyond the dollars and cents stipulated to be paid, and see if its provisions are calculated to protect the vast interests of the American transit across this Isthmus. Will the negroes of the Cienega be pecuniarily affected by the payment of two or three hundred thousands of dollars by the Government of New-Granada to the families who suffered from their brutalities? Is there any guarantee in the treaty that the Government of New-Granada will keep a sufficient force on the Transit Route to prevent the recurrence of the scenes enacted on the 15th of April? If so, will Senators inquire, before passing upon the treaty, what the character of that force is to be?—whether it is to be made up from Carthagena negroes, which always constitute the military force of the Isthmus, and who are the most brutal, bloodthirsty and revengeful of all the negroes of the Caribbean? Will they consider whether, in bringing such a black rabble to Panama, they are not adding to the bad element which is sufficiently predominant now in the population of this Isthmus route, and which in fact was the cause of the massacre of 1856? Let them remember that it was a black armed police, at the command of half-civilized whites, that murdered so many of our countrymen and destroyed such a large amount of property on the fatal 15th of April, and then decide if it be wise to add fuel to the flame in order to extinguish it. Let Senators turn to the demands of Mr. MARCY, made by Messrs. BOWLIN and MORSE last Winter at Bogota; seriously consider them, and the importance of the interests that prompted them; and if they find them, as I think they will, the only ones calculated to give real, undoubted security to a trade and travel which must for the next twenty years pass from our Atlantic to our Pacific Empire; let them be insisted on. Senators will find this question not by any means one of the least important they will be called to act upon the present session of Congress.

Many readers of the TIMES may not have forgotten some remarks in one of my letters a month or two since upon a church income of New-Granada, derived from what is called the "Censo de la Iglesia." The church had acquired a good deal of property in the shape of liens on houses and lands, most of them from donations, more or less voluntary, of weak-headed old ladies on their death-beds, or in requital for absolutions from heinous sins. Latterly, these liens began to weigh so heavily upon the present possessors of the properties, that a law was passed allowing them to redeem them on the payment of one-third or one-half the principal, according to the rate of interest stipulated, the nation becoming responsible to the church for the balance. The Government being a very slow paymaster, the church grumbled a good deal at first, but the prompt expulsion from the Republic of two or three of the most audacious of the priesthood had a most excellent effect, and the church finally acceded to this and other wholesome laws in respect to its future governance. But the Government is now in the hands of a party mainly indebted to the priests for its success, and they are hoping to regain some of their lost ground. The other day the Bishop of Panama issued the following edict against all those who are wicked enough to consider the civil as paramount to ecclesiastical law.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

MY ESTEEMED SIR AND FRIEND: I have received a verbal order from the Most Illustrious Bishop of this Diocese, that, from the 1st of January, proximo those persons of this city who have transferred to the National Treasury the properties of the censo for the support of the church and its ministers, shall be erased from the list of Catholics; that, until they have repaired the damage they have caused to the church, they shall be separated from its pale—and that they shall be deprived of spiritual auxiliaries, and exonerated from the contributions for worship, comprehending also their families and the persons who may live beneath their roofs.

In giving this notice to you I am animated solely by the the desire that you should avoid the terrible penalty, and I pray that you will shun it at whatever cost and sacrifice. God guard you!

FERMIN JOVANE.

To Señor Don J * * * * * de D * * * *.

The "Most Illustrious" EDUARDO VASQUEZ, Bishop of Panama, in dictating the foregoing, must have forgotten that he was dealing with a people who almost begin to doubt the truth of the tradition that their forefathers were accustomed to tremble at the anathemas from the Vatican, as if they had been bolts hurled from the hand of the Great Jehovah. He must have been dreaming of the successors of Leo the Tenth, the Adrians and the Clements of old Rome—of the *auto de fé*, the racks and the Inquisition of the Councils of old Spain—instead of the invitation of Jesus Christ to all those "who are weary and heavy laden." The Bishop will find that his Church, as well as all the churches of Spanish America have got to depend upon the voluntary support of the people, as in the United States, and that they must be brought to be not only theoretically but really subservient to secular law, and the sooner they recognize this fact the longer lease they will have from the encroachments of Protestantism, which in many parts of South America has already, with the spread of education, begun to sap the foundations of a system which has always prospered most where the people have been kept in the greatest ignorance. The people of Panama are very indignant at this interference with the sacred rights of family, and if there is no law to prevent and to punish it, it is more than likely the next Congress of Bogota, or the Legislature of the State, will find it necessary to frame one for the purpose. The Church will be lucky if it does not lose the balance of the property it wrongfully holds, in consequence of this despotic action of the Bishop of Panama.

In the meantime, several of the excommunicated have published letters to the Bishop in the public journals in which that ecclesiastic is handled without gloves, and the Editor of the *Star and Herald*, JOHN POWER, Esq., who reads the English Church service and a sermon every Sabbath to the Americans here, has given public notice to the heretics that they can attend Divine service at his office "without money and without price."

On Christmas night the American residents of Aspinwall gave a magnificent ball and supper to Commodore PAULDING and officers of the flag ship *Wabash*, to which the officers of the British line-of-battle ship *Brunswick*, and most of the American residents and principal native families of Panama were invited. The Superintendent of the Railroad, A. J. CENTER, Esq., liberally placed the facilities of the road at the free disposal of the *convites* from Panama, and more than one hundred persons, among whom were some forty ladies, availed themselves of his politeness. A run of three hours through the gorgeous tropical forest and flowers that skirt the line of the eighth wonder of the world, the Panama Railroad, brought the happy party into the valley of the shadow of—health, in the bosom of which is nestled the infant city of Aspinwall. The ladies were received in the cottages of the officers of the Railroad Company, and the gentlemen were provided for in the Howard House, the whole of which the managers of the ball had hired for the convenience of their guests. The ball-room was rather an unique one, it being extemporized on the splendid covered wharf of the United States Mail Steamship Company. This wharf is in the shape of a T, the upper part being the dancing saloon, and the lower part the supper-room, while the offices were used for the ladies' dressing-rooms. The floor of the ball-room was covered with nice canvass and the sides were first inclosed with the same material and then lined wite the flags of all nations, each one being gracefully intertwined with the stars and stripes. Paintings of WASHINGTON, BOLIVAR, VICTORIA, CLAY and other great personages, occupied proper positions, and the niches and cornices were decorated with fancy pictures. The saloon was lighted by immense chandeliers, formed from hoops covered with colored paper, bayonets with the points pendant being used to hold the burners. The supper-room was also beautifully decorated with palms. The table, capable of seating nearly two hundred persons, was loaded with every delicacy of the tropics, as well as with fat turkeys, oysters and green salads from the North, the latter having been brought out on the ice-ships from Boston. At 9½ o'clock the ladies entered the saloon, where they were received and welcomed with exceeding grace by the beautiful wife of Mr. J. W. BOWEN, agent of the steamers. Commodore PAULDING was received in a few neatly turned compliments by C. J. FOX, United States Consul, to which he replied in his usual frank and hearty manner. The Governor of Panama, when introduced to the Commodore, exclaimed: "I am glad to press the hand that struck the death-blow to filibusterism." The dancing, to the music of the fine bands of the *Wabash* and *Brunswick*, was kept up till 2½ o'clock, and the officers of both ships asseverated that they had never attended a prettier ball in South America, or gazed upon a more beautiful bouquet of femininity than that from Panama which graced the Christmas ball at Aspinwall.

In a late number of the New-York *Herald* occurs the following paragraph:

"Costa Rica has just twice the population of Nicaragua, and would, in the event of a union of States, control all the elections and hold the entire political power. To this Nicaragua would never consent."

Some time since I took the ground that Nicaragua *having more than double the population of Costa Rica*, the latter would never consent to a union that would make her the slave of her turbulent neighbor. Now, as the *Herald* has repeated the error it makes in the foregoing quotation, in one form or another, several times, since, and as it is important that an editor who writes so much upon "Central American Imbroglios" as the *Herald* man does, should have some little acquaintance with the subject that comes under his pen, I will state that the population of Nicaragua is estimated at 300,000, while that of Costa Rica numbers about the same as the population of the State of Panama, viz.: 150,000. Please take notice.

The President of New-Granada has issued an official edict appointing Señor TORICES, of Carthagena, and late Secretary of State under MOSQUERA, Intendente-General of Panama. Señor TORICES, it is thought, will arrive in Panama by the next regular steamer. He is said to be a highly honorable and intelligent man. The law under which this appointment is made practically takes away the power from the Governor of the State, so far as Panama, Aspinwall and the transit route are concerned, and rests it in the Intendente.

The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander H. K. THATCHER, is still in port. Her complement of men and officers, which is about 140 in number, has been reduced to 100, in consequence of the expiration of the term for which many of the men shipped. There is no British man-of war in port. The merchant ship *Humboldt*, from Boston, arrived last week with coals to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. F. W. R.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Revolutionary War in Peru—Difficulty Between an American Ship and the Peruvian Authorities at the Chinchas—Interesting News from Bolivia and Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Jan. 3, 1858.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived here on the 21st of December with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and from Callao and Lima to the 13th. She brings nothing from Ecuador.

PERU.

I have private letters from CASTILLA'S camp at Sachaca, close to the city of Arequipa, in which latter city VIVANCO still continues shut up with his revolutionary force. But little has taken place since my last worth noting. It appears the report is not true that CASTILLA had gained possession of a portion of the city. He made a show of assaulting it on the 30th of November, but was compelled to retire, with a loss of some 20 killed and wounded, after an attack which lasted eight hours. A Commissioner had been sent from Lima, by the Council of Ministers, to CASTILLA, authorising him to grant a general amnesty to VIVANCO and his forces in case he would surrender, but nothing had come out of it. Islay, the port for Arequipa, is in possession of CASTILLA. After abandoning Islay, the *Apurimac* went to Iquique, where she disembarked eighty men and took possession of the port in the name of VIVANCO. The *Apurimac*, at the latest date, had not retaken the Chincha Islands, but that event was daily looked for, unless the British and French ships-of-war should prevent it.

A correspondence between the late President ECHENIQUE and the enemies of the present Government of Peru, had been intercepted and published in the Lima *Comercio*. I do not find it worth translating. ECHENIQUE hopes, in this correspondence, that VIVANCO will succeed, because it will pave the way for his own return to power. He thinks that at any rate, CASTILLA has lost his prestige with the people, and that when an election takes place for President that individual will not be the successful candidate. ECHENIQUE is still in Chili.

In Lima everything was politically quiet, since the Convention was driven out.

The amount of guano shipped in the month of November was a good deal less than the previous month, viz: 42,155 tons register. Of this, 36,370 tons went to England and the Continent, and the balance to the United States.

There has been another difficulty between an American ship and the Peruvian authorities at the Chinchas. A quarrel took place on the ship *T. B. Wales*, between one of the crew and an Indian working on board, which resulted in the sailor striking the latter.

The Indian was taken from the vessel by an armed boat sent by the commander of the Peruvian war-steamer *Izcuchaca*, but, in the course of an hour the boat returned the Indian and took off the sailor. The sailor was lashed to a buoy in the harbor, in the hot sun, and was compelled to hold on to it for four hours. Captain BURR protested against these proceedings to the Commander of the steamer, who only answered that if he made any more trouble he should take the sailor's place on the buoy. The matter has been represented to Mr. CLAY, U. S. Minister at Lima.

General CASTILLO, who was charged with an attempt to get up a revolution at Lima against CASTILLA, and who was in consequence put on board a vessel for the coast of Mexico, has had his sentence commuted to exile to Chili, and sailed on the 28th of November.

BOLIVIA.

From this Republic there is nothing new. Dr. LINARES, who succeeded in October in getting into the place of Gen. CORDOVA, was very popular, and probably would remain so a whole month, and possibly longer.

CHILI.

The President was regaining the confidence of the people by appointing some of his political enemies to high office, so that all fears of a revolution were at an end. Congress had placed the whole business of constructing the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad in his hands, which had caused some dissatisfaction, as it was thought there ought to be some checks and accountability in the disbursement of five or six millions of dollars.

It was feared that a vessel called the *San Jorge*, which had on board a large number of friars and nuns from France had been lost in the Straits of Magellan, as she was last seen there some seventy days since. A steamer had been sent to look after her.

The war-steamer *Esmeralda*, which had sailed some twenty days before on a mission to the North, it was ascertained had gone to the Mejillones, to assert the authority of Chili over the territory, and to protect Chilian commerce against Bolivia, in trading there. It was reported that Gov. BIGLER, the United States Minister, had desisted in the demands of Mr. BEELER, United States Secretary of Legation, for remuneration in large sums to the Boston ship *Sportsman*, for being forced away from the Mejillones, Mr. BIGLER becoming convinced that the vessel was acting contrary to Chilian law. He had advised the captain to return and load in a legal manner.

The crops all over the country promised great abundance. The gathering of the Wheat will soon commence. Flour commanded $5 75 ℔ 100 weight. Carolina Rice was selling at $7 ℔ quintal. For Refined Sugar, 250,000 lbs. from the United States and 250,000 from France was in the market, at 20c., but of course nobody would pay it. The amount of Sugars on hand in the Valparaiso Market was 3,792,000 lbs. Pine Lumber very plenty, and assorted lots selling at $40@$50. Barley was declining, the last sales being $1 77@$1 90 ℔ quintal, 6 months. Copper in bars, $22; Silver, $10 31 ℔ marc. The American vessels arrived within the fortnight were: Bark *Gold Hunter*, from Paita; *Limeseo*, from San Francisco; *Vulture*, from St. John; *Montano*, from New-York; whale-bark *S. Perkins*, from the fishing grounds; ship *Harriet Irving*, from Boston; and ship *Premier*, from Belfast, Maine. There was no change in freights. Prices ruled from £3 2s.@£4 to Europe for ores, &c., from Caldera and Iquique.

An Anti-Slavery Convention is to be held in West Randolph, Vt., on the 26th inst.

Mr. John Green, a celebrated Irish comedian, died at Memphis on the 28th ult.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Mormon Preparations for Hostilities.

Exaggerated Reports of their Strength.

DEFIANT SPEECHES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Our advices from Great Salt Lake City by way of San Francisco are to the 3d of November. The proposition to declare BRIGHAM YOUNG "Prophet, Seer and Revelator" of the Mormon people, was sustained unanimously in the Tabernacle.

The *Deseret News*, of November 4th, says: The company from Carson began to arrive on the 1st inst., and will probably all be in by the 3d. This company with a few exceptions, embrace all who were sent on foreign missions to that region; also, several from California and Oregon.

The *News*, referring vaguely to the burning of the Government wagons by the Mormons, says:

For these reasons our brethren have as yet been restrained from harming those officers and soldiers, else *the late battle between the soldiers and a prairie fire*, which Gen. HARNEY may record as his 106th, would have been the prelude to their surrender or being wiped out."

In reference to the Mormon prisoners taken by Col. ALEXANDER, BRIGHAM, in an address in the Tabernacle, holds the following language:

Did he not granny it off admirably about the prisoners when he [illegible]? I need not assure you that not a hair of their heads will be hurt. He dare not hurt them; neither has he the first particle of reason for hurting them. He has released and sent in the younger brother with an express, under the alleged consideration of his having a wife and three children entirely dependent upon him. I wonder that the Colonel had not a young officer to send with him.

We subjoin full particulars of the news.

POSITION OF THE MORMON ARMY—EXAGGERATION OF ITS STRENGTH—SUFFERING AND POVERTY—INDIANS PROBABLY IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Los Angeles Star Extra, Dec. 8.

Mr. BELL, with whom we have had a conversation, informs us that he left Salt Lake City on the 5th November, and after two days traveling, short stages, encamped for a day or two. While encamped, an express arrived from the city, who informed them that Colonel JOHNSON had arrived at Ham's Fork, and taken the command—that communications, short but expressive, had passed between the Colonel and Gov. YOUNG, the result of which was, that Colonel JOHNSON ordered his command to be ready next morning for an advance on Salt Lake City, where he intended to Winter. Ham's Fork is about a hundred miles from the city. The Mormons were stationed at Echo cañon, about fifty miles from the city, through which the troops must pass. A collision, therefore, was inevitable, as the Mormons were in great numbers, and were being rapidly reinforced. A march of two or three days would bring the troops in front of their opponents.

The rumor we alluded to in our last, respecting the burning of a number of wagons, has been confirmed by Mr. BELL. The wagons were the property of the Government contractors, and seventy-six of them were burned. A body of armed mounted men came at night to the camp, told the wagon-master what they intended to do, gave him time to awake his men and remove their baggage and bedding, told him to select a wagon to take his party back to the States, which he did, and they then set fire to the whole train, burning up seventy-six wagons. The cattle were driven into Salt Lake City.

With regard to the Indians east of Salt Lake, it is more than probable that Col. JOHNSON has propitiated them, and they will be found, if not on the side of the Government, at least neutral.

In case of resistance to the troops, there is every reason for confidence that Colonel JOHNSON will force the passage of the cañon, and make good his advance to the City.

The force of the Mormons has been greatly overestimated; almost every available man has been enrolled. In passing through the settlements, Mr. BELL found that the men generally had been called out to the mountains; and yet the whole force fell far short of 10,000 men.

The Winter has set in with severity. In the city the snow was two inches deep, and in the mountains, where the Mormons were encamped, it must have been from six to twelve inches deep.

The Mormon army was in a very poor condition, badly clothed, poorly armed, and with very little provisions.

The families are represented as being in a suffering condition—wanting in provisions and wood; the Winter already commenced, and the men all called off to the camps.

Mr. BELL'S company had passports from Governor YOUNG, but were only asked for them once. It seemed as if intelligence had been sent ahead of them, and all knew of their journey to California but at one station.

Nevertheless, it was necessary, at each settlement, to call on the Bishop, hire an interpreter, and send them ahead of the company to treat with the Indians for their safe passage. By representing themselves as Mormons, using every precaution, and more particularly by the expenditure of over two thousand dollars among bishops, interpreters and Indians, the company succeeded in making their way in safety.

We have confirmation of the report that was circulated at the time, regarding the company that was massacred some time since, that they suffered at the hands of the Indians, in revenge for criminal indiscretions on the part of certain of their members. Small bags containing poison were found in springs, the waters of which caused sickness and death among the Indians. They mustered their forces, followed and massacred the whole party.

The Mormons who recently left San Bernardino for Salt Lake were met by Mr. BELL'S company beyond the Mojave. The train was moving along. There was no encampment on the Mojave, as had been reported here the past two or three days.

Messrs. KINCAID & Co., and GILBERT & GERRISH sold out their entire stock of goods to the Mormons at the prices offered by the authorities. They were told the people wanted them, and they had better take what they could get, or abide the result.

Mr. BELL was enrolled in the army of defence, but, on being informed of it, declined, of course, the intended honor. He, therefore, left the Territory. The company arrived in good health.

DEFIANT SPEECHES OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

In the Tabernacle, on the 4th of October, BRIGHAM YOUNG made the following remarks:

I will say a few words before the congregation is dismissed:

As but few can be in our offices to learn the news that is brought in, I will say that on the 2d, Friday last, a messenger arrived with the intelligence that the soldiers were going up Ham's Fork. Previous to that I had sent by Lieutenant-General WELLS a copy of the proclamation proclaiming martial law and ordering the troops not to come here. They treated it as I supposed they would. They say they are sent by the President, are subject to superior officers, and intend to abide their instructions, and I expect they will until some other power checks their progress.

I do not know that anybody's heart burns, except it is to get a little nearer our enemies, and for the troops to undertake to come in here.

I have told you before, and I tell you now, that the result will be that Mormonism will be higher and greater in power than ever it was before. Our enemies will sink while we increase in power and strength, and enjoy an influence that we never enjoyed before, and the Lord will have His own way in bringing about these things. I know that all will be made right, and an all-wise, overruling Providence will bring us off victorious. He has led us to victory and peace, and has given us power and influence that we can sustain ourselves against all that can come to annoy, destroy, desolate and drive the Saints of God. God will fight our battles, and He will do it just as He pleases.

On the 8th of October BRIGHAM YOUNG delivered the following speech in the Tabernacle in relation to the advance of the United States troops into the Territory. He said:

I purpose to have read to you this morning some of the communications that have passed between our enemies and ourselves, for the people are anxious to know the feelings of the two parties—they are very anxious to learn the news. I am perfectly willing that they should know all, for my feelings and yours are very different from those of the world. You are aware that among the nations, the soldiers are never permitted to know anything about the plans of the officers; statesmen withhold from their constituents every policy they possibly can, and the statement of one of them is very true pertaining to their use of the English language, that is, to secrete ideas instead of revealing them.

If the Government of the United States have sent soldiers to this Territory, I do not know it, for I have had no official notice of such a circumstance, and you will perceive that I treat them accordingly. If they are sent by Government, they are sent expressly to destroy this people; and if they are not sent by the Government, they have come expressly to destroy this people; therefore, I shall treat them, as I have informed the officer in command, *the same as though they were an avowed mob*—not as I would those who have heretofore mobbed us, but as parties who have come to mob us now.

I have informed Col. ALEXANDER that, had his command been the men who have heretofore mobbed us, and the lying scribblers, and the wicked rabble who have all the day long been trying to incite mobs against us, they never would have seen the South Pass.

We have sought for peace all the day long, and I have sought for peace with the army now on your borders, and have warned them that we all most firmly believe that they are sent here solely with a view to destroy this people, though they may be ignorant of that fact. And though we may believe that they are sent by the Government of the United States, yet I as Governor of this Territory have no business to know any such thing, until I am notified by proper authority at Washington. I have a right to treat them as a mob, just as though they had been raised and officered in Missouri, and sent here expressly to destroy this people. We have been very merciful and very lenient to them. As I informed them in my unofficial letter, had they been those mobocrats who mobbed us in Missouri, they never would have seen the South Pass. We had plenty of boys on hand, and the mode of warfare they would have met with they are not acquainted with.

I would just as soon tell them as to tell you of my mode of warfare. As the Lord God lives we will waste our enemies by millions, if they send them here to destroy us, and not a man of us be hurt. That is the method I intend to pursue. Do you want to know what is going to be done with the enemies now on our borders? If they come here I will tell you what will be done. As soon as they start to come into our settlements let sleep depart from their eyes and slumber from their eyelids, until they sleep in death, for they have been warned and forewarned that we will not tamely submit to being destroyed. Men shall be secreted here and there and shall waste away our enemies, in the name of Israel's God.

Col. ALEXANDER complains of our mode of warfare. They have two or more field batteries of artillery with them, and they want us to form a line of battle in an open plain and give them a fair chance to shoot us. I did not tell the Colonel what I thought, but if he had a spark of sense he must be a fool to think that we will ever do any such thing. I am going to observe the old maxim:

"He that fights and runs away,
Lives to fight another day."

Should our enemies venture upon violent measures, I design to so manage affairs that none of our boys will be killed, and in my answer to the Colonel I have told him pretty plainly what we shall do under certain contingencies.

The boys report their order of march to be, the Tenth Infantry in front, the baggage in the centre, the Fifth Infantry in the rear, and several flanking companies traveling through the brush as best they can. Don't you think they would look well coming from the United States in that way? That is the way in which they were traveling at our last advices, and it was said that their picket-guard declared they would not watch.

If the soldiers knew the facts in the case as do their officers, they would probably nearly all leave the army; but the officers keep the soldiers in the dark. The last report is, that the officers had been telling the men that I had written a very favorable letter to Col. ALEXANDER, and that they were intending to come in.

When I think, are they in your houses? are they in your fields? I can answer, no, they are in the mountains, they are in the cold and snow, and if they continue, as those officers appear to intend to, upon the side of despotism and mobocracy, they justly ought to be served as we would serve all mobocrats. But we are here, and we are free, as Br. KIMBALL has said, just as free, in one sense, as we ever shall be.

Col. ALEXANDER preaches to me a little, stating in his letter, "I warn you that the blood shed in this contest will be upon your head;" but that warning gave me no thought. But if the blood of those soldiers is shed it will be upon the heads of their officers.

What they will do I neither know nor care, for it will be just as the Lord God wills it. If He sees that we need their substance, He will turn things to that end; and if He designs them to be wiped out, He will either cause them to undertake to come here, or will overrule some other plan to accomplish that end.

Another year, I am going to prepare for the worst, and I want you to prepare to cache our grain and *lay waste this Territory*, for I am determined, if driven to that extremity, that our enemies shall find nothing but heaps of ashes and ruins. We will be so prepared that in a few days all can be consumed. I shall request the Bishops to see that the people in their Wards are provided with two or three years' provisions. There is enough already raised in many places this season to supply the people from two to three years, and I wish them to take care of it, though I expect that in all probability we will raise a great many crops before our enemies again come here to disturb us; and I expect that we are fully able to defend ourselves, and that our enemies will not be able to come within a hundred miles of us. I know that ten men, such as I could name and select, could stop them before they got to Laramie. And if we had seen fit to have sent such men this season, they alone could very easily have so stopped our enemies that they never would have got through the Black Hills. I count five such men equal to twenty-five thousand, and believe that two of them could put ten thousand to flight. I believe we are now where that could be done. I will take five or ten such as I can name, and if two can put ten thousand to flight I am sure that ten are perfectly able to do it.

Our enemies in the last treaty they made with us, should have stipulated that we should have gone only a short distance, so that we would not be out of their reach. They had better have made that stipulation, but they did not have wisdom, or they would have stopped us from going so far away. They drove us away from their society and allowed us to travel so far over the sage plains, that it is impossible for an arm to bring provisions enough to last them here.

I have been told that the first artillery company, upon its arrival at Laramie, loaded up all the grain they could haul to feed their mule teams, and when they reached the Devil's Gate they sent forward after their grain from their freight trains, and then they had not enough to last them to Ham's Fork. It is impossible for them to load the teams with sufficient forage to last them to Green River; and the more men they send the more there are to eat up what the mule and ox trains haul, and the consequence is that the more men they send the worse it is all the time.

If they undertake to send fifty thousand men to Utah I will venture to say that they cannot raise so large a company in the United States but what would cut each other's throats before they traveled a thousand miles across the plains, to say nothing about any other persons molesting them. They would be cursing, damning and howling all the way. I know that the comparatively few scattered here and there over the country and in the mountains, can spoil their march before they could get here.

MORMON DETERMINATION TO LAY WASTE THEIR TERRITORY.

From the Deseret News, Oct. 14.

And do our enemies foolishly imagine that the Saints will deny their faith, forego the rights guaranteed by our common Constitution and every just human law, and tamely suffer themselves to be tyrannized over forever? One might easily suppose that the prompt vacating and burning our own property would demonstrate that we have told them the truth, and that there are principles which we prize far higher than we do those perishable things which they have set their hearts upon. If they can take a hint, they may now be satisfied that we are not going to be again rode over by mobs, that we have not been fooling in this matter, and, as President BUCHANAN was plainly informed, that we will not again suffer such scoundrels, as some have been, to again be put in authority over us, for that was all the objection made in the "Memorial and Resolutions" that a high officer in our Government said "breathed a defiant spirit," and we defy him to find aught of defiance therein, except to black-hearted corruption.

If the officers and troops so uselessly, unjustly and illegally ordered to Utah, can now take the hint and are ready to go back, ceasing, as they should, to aid corrupt demagogues and speculators in tyrannizing over American citizens, they will receive every requisite assistance to enable them to return to where they more properly belong and to where their services may soon be really needed. If this just and liberal proposition be not accepted and acted upon, *they have already seen a little of what they may expect* should they persist in carrying out the unhallowed designs of corrupt administrators of our Government, who are urged by office-hunters, speculators and the devil, to crush out every constitutional right, every vestige of truth and liberty.

Had the mob now on our borders been the hypocritical priests, the lying editors, the rotten politicians and cursed speculators who have urged on this movement, they would long ago have been utterly wasted, they would never have seen the South Pass. Our brethren have as yet been restrained from harming those officers and soldiers, *else the late battle between the soldiers and the prairie fire*—which General HARNEY may record as his 106th—would have been the prelude to their surrender or being wiped out. To "cut out the loathsome, disgusting ulcer," Government should have sent those who have, solely for their religion, killed the Prophets, driven women and children, the sick, the aged and the infirm, time and again in the dead of Winter, and those who have exulted in such fiendish conduct, with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS at their head, and they would long ago have been food for wolves.

MEETING AT LOS ANGELES TO PREVENT THE SALE OF ARMS TO MORMONS—MORMON PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Los Angeles (Dec. 8) Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

Rumors were rife in town, recently, that the Mormons, the last of whom are now sacrificing their property, etc., leaving this section of country for Salt Lake, were engaged in buying up implements of warfare against Uncle Sam. Accordingly the following notice was posted and a large assemblage gathered at the place designated:

"The undersigned request that the citizens of Los Angeles County will meet this day, at 12 o'clock M., at the Montgomery House, in the city of Los Angeles, to take into consideration the necessary measures to be taken to prevent the sale, by merchants and others, of this county, [illegible] to the Federal Government. A [illegible] was signed by most of our [illegible]

[illegible] was called to the Chair. [illegible] object of the meeting; read the proclamation of [illegible] YOUNG, with severe but merited [illegible] concluded by remarking that war already [illegible] the acts of the people of Utah; and it became [illegible] of citizens here or elsewhere, to prevent [illegible] and increase of power that was being [illegible] against the people of this Union. Judge [illegible] J. WHITMAN further addressed the meeting [illegible] committees, of five each, were appointed [illegible] a memorial to the Governor of the [illegible] and the Commander of the Pacific Department of the Army, asking that troops be sent here [illegible] stationed at Fort Tejon, to guard against [illegible] into this valley from the Salt Lake country, under an apprehension that the stock and property of this whole region, which is only thirty days' [illegible] from Utah, may be suddenly seized and driven off before a notice would reach this place. The country is sparsely populated, and unprotected. The Committees were appointed to examine if ammunition were being transported from this place and port, to-day, at 10 o'clock; but some [illegible] merchants, not feeling justified in making the [illegible] examinations, the wagons drove off, carrying [illegible] and comfort for BRIGHAM." There is no doubt [illegible] load or two also started on the *Sorpresa*, direct [illegible] San Pedro for Utah.

About 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. WM. BELL, [illegible] a merchant, of the firm of KINCAID, BELL & [illegible] of Salt Lake, arrived in this town [illegible] He left that place ten days after [illegible] of news which we received, and reports Mormons fortified at Echo Cañon, prepared to [illegible] and confidently expecting to vanquish [illegible] troops, who were rapidly marching to that point. If the place should be taken, which Mr. BELL [illegible] will be done, there are more difficult places [illegible] where a few can resist many, before entering [illegible] Lake Valley. It is also the design of the [illegible] waste the army by ambuscades, and by picking [illegible] few soldiers at a time, and to do the most [illegible] warfare in the night. Mr. B. informs me that [illegible] no doubt a collision has taken place. [illegible] WADDELL'S freight train was attacked at Green River [illegible] 160 miles east of Salt Lake, and seventy-six wagons burned, containing stores for the army. [illegible] & W. are Government freight contractors. [illegible] mercantile firm were obliged to sell out, and [illegible] the seat of war. Mr. KINCAID has gone [illegible] States by a northern route, and Mr. LIVINGSTON [illegible] turned to St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Two Weeks Later from California and Oregon.

$1,607,440 in Treasure.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, left Aspinwall Jan. 4, at 4:30 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 9 o'clock last evening. Experienced very heavy head winds and a bad sea in crossing the Caribbean.

She brings the California mails of Dec. 21, $1,607,440 in treasure on freight and 187 passengers.

Left at Aspinwall, Jan. 4, United States frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore PAULDING, and United States steamer *Fulton*, JOHN J. ALMY, Lieutenant-Commanding.

The *Wabash*, having on board a portion of WALKER'S army, was to sail for Havana, via San Juan del Norte and Pensacola, on the 5th.

H. B. M. ship-of-the-line *Brunswick* left Aspinwall for San Juan del Norte, Jan. 1, at 5:30 P. M.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate*, R. L. WHITING, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Dec. 21, at 1 P. M., with [illegible] passengers and treasure as follows, viz.:

For New-York	$1,[illegible]	For Havana	[illegible]
For Europe	[illegible]	For Panama	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

She arrived at Panama at 11 P. M. on the 3d January. Dec. 26, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., exchanged signals with steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Panama for San Francisco, with passengers, &c., from New-York Dec. 5.

Jan. 2, lat. 7° [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., passed steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama for San Francisco, with passengers, &c., from New-York Dec. 21.

The following is the

TREASURE LIST PER STAR OF THE WEST.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]	Treadwell & Co.	[illegible]
Order	[illegible]	H. Harris & Co.	[illegible]
Howland & Aspinwall	[illegible]	J. H. [illegible]	[illegible]
Freeman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Patrick	[illegible]	Schoolcraft & [illegible]	[illegible]
American Ex. Bank	[illegible]	F. Baker	[illegible]
A. Belmont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. T. Coleman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Kelly & Co.	[illegible]	F. Probst & Co.	[illegible]
Flint, Peabody & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Hoge & Co.	[illegible]	Bush & [illegible]	[illegible]
J. B. Weir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Naylor	[illegible]	Preston & Merrill	[illegible]
Ross, Falconer & Co.	[illegible]	C. H. Cummings	[illegible]
R. Meader	[illegible]	F. W. Turney	[illegible]
Dewitt, Kettle & Co.	[illegible]	Lydia W. Goodwin	[illegible]
Minot & Hooper	[illegible]	Theo Gray	[illegible]
L. Von Hoffman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark & Wilbur	16,000	D. P. Rhoades	[illegible]
Jewell, Harrison & Co.	15,000	J. H. Coghill	1,200
Wm. Heller & Co.	15,000	M. Christal	[illegible]
J. B. Newton & Co.	14,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
W. F. Weld & Co.	13,500	P. Terry	[illegible]
Conroy & O'Conner	12,100	J. P. Joy	[illegible]
George G. Hobson	12,000	A. Heniquean	[illegible]
Renard & Co.	11,800	Everett & Brown	[illegible]
T. B. Coddington & Co.	11,300	G. B. Ripley & Co.	[illegible]
J. McCahill	10,341	David Hoadley	[illegible]
Batcher & Bro.	[illegible]	J. de Avessana	[illegible]
R. Meader & O. Adams	10,000	J. M. Ceballos	[illegible]
Janson, Bond & Co.	10,000	McLean & Linta	[illegible]
C. C. Baker	8,280	S. T. Baker	[illegible]
J. G. Parker & Son	8,000	Total	$1,607,440

We are indebted to Mr. R. M. MITCHELL, Purser of the *Star of the West*, for special favors, and to the enterprising express of WELLS, FARGO & Co., for papers promptly received.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Summary of the Fortnight's Intelligence.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 21.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, we have received a large instalment of the Winter rains. The farmers are now busily engaged in getting in their crops of cereals, and there is a fair prospect of a much larger surface of ground being planted this year than the last.

A man named WILLIAM [illegible] was shot in Mariposa County, Dec. 5, by one W. W. C. EDWARDS. EDWARDS has not yet been arrested.

Dec. 5, the following persons were sentenced to State Prison from Butte County, for manslaughter: EDWARD LLOYD, ten years; FRANKLIN COX, one year; REFUGIO ESCARRIGA, ten years; and JOHN COLEMAN, six years.

An affray occurred near Stockton, on the 6th, resulting in the death of a man named O'NEAL, at the hands of one WALKER. The former made the attack and the latter has been justified.

A man by the name of SALMON, in El Dorado County, dug a lump of gold weighing nine and a half pounds, supposed to be nearly pure.

On Dec. 11, at Sonora, in Tuolumne County, EDWARD MCCAULEY, R. POORE and DAVID LYON were executed for murder. Each confessed his guilt.

Messrs. MOORE, HENSHAW & ORR, in Butte County, have sued out injunctions against the miners and ditchmen, including many Chinamen, working and running water on their lands. They will be compelled to vacate their claims, though in many instances purchased in good faith.

The bed of iron ore in Placer County, discovered by LOVELL, now lies dormant; if samples already sent East meet with favorable returns, Mr. LOVELL intends to proceed to the Atlantic States for the formation of an iron company.

Several citizens of Sierra County, who have practiced camp duty in Mexico, have volunteered their services to Brigadier General CLARK, in the event of a war with the Mormons.

A man named THOMPSON shot and killed a French woman, in a fit of jealousy, at Gold Hill, Dec. 14. In making his escape he was thrown from his horse and instantly killed.

A man named WM. BAILEY was killed at Sonora, Dec. 12, by a man named THOMAS CONNELLY. CONNELLY was lodged in jail.

A kind of wheat, called Sonorian Wheat, is being imported from Sonora, Mexico, for seed. It is said to be an excellent article—much superior to our common wheat.

The mines cannot be expected to yield very largely for the next six weeks, as the months of December and January are generally too cold to carry on mining operations to advantage.

Eleven thousand bushels of wheat were raised in Carson Valley during the present season. The population of the Valley is now just about what it was before the Mormons left, their places having in the main been supplied by new emigrants. When the Mormons left the Valley but two of their women remained, thus affording another evidence of the remarkable tenacity with which this people cling to their peculiar faith.

HARRY HAZEL, a native of Bavaria, was killed in Yolo County on the 16th inst., by WM. [illegible].

THOMAS O. LARKIN, Esq., one of the oldest American residents in California, forwarded to the East by the steamer of Dec. 5, six baskets champagne. They were sent as New-Year's presents to the President of the United States and the two Senators and two Representatives in Congress from this State. The wine

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

[illegible] on the Pendulum of Science.

DUPLEXATE BOILER BOILER.—The duplicate boiler, invented by Mr. DUNN, of London, is described as an apparatus of simple construction and of great strength—the object of the invention being to render explosions more difficult, and if an explosion takes place, to diminish its mischievous effects, by giving it a more partial character. For the usual steam boiler are substituted cylinders by rolls, about ten feet long and nineteen inches in diameter, of best quarter-inch plate, with strong cast-iron ends, forming the pipe junctions. The cylinders are placed in parallel lines, and the water-supply pipe is connected with one end of each by a short neck, through which the water is forced into all the cylinders, which are generally about half full. In the event of an explosion in any one cylinder is likely to be affected. If the [illegible] of the fire is extensive upon some of the cylinders their relative position can be quickly altered in case any such emergency, or the cylinders themselves may be turned over without any difficulty.

COLORING STONE.—According to statements made by a writer in the London *Artizan*, building stone may be tinted in different shades by impregnating it with metallic salts, and then adding a precipitating reagent. By means of salts of lead and copper, with sulphuretted hydrogen, grays, browns and blacks may be produced. Copper and the compounds of potassium give a red tint. If porous limestones are boiled in solutions of metallic sulphates, carbonic acid is evolved, and the metallic oxyd, combined with sulphate of lime, is fixed in stone. In this manner sulphate of iron gives rusty tints, sulphate of copper a fine green, sulphate of manganese a brown, and mixed sulphates of iron and copper a chocolate. The double sulphates thus formed are also said to increase the hardness and consequent durability of the stone.

PARIS-MADE FILES.—Professor VOGEL gives the following, as being the composition of those delicate files made in Paris, and principally used by watchmakers for polishing steel pins, and for the production of the deep polish of some parts of watches—the alloy being of silvery whiteness. The analysis of a file of this description, of six inches in length and five inches in breadth, made of a yellowish white metal, which was very brittle under the hammer, and had a jagged fracture, gave: Copper, eight parts; tin, two parts; zinc, one part; lead, one part. Prof. V. melted the four metals together under a coat of borax in the simple proportions named,—the result being that the alloy filed like steel, and gave files of as good quality as that employed for analysis.

CONSTRUCTION OF HYDRANTS.—The plan of construction involved in the mode of making hydrants according to the invention of Mr. COWPERTHWAIT, consists in inclosing the hydrant in a case, one portion of which, at the spout, is hinged. To procure water the spout part is opened; this portion being connected, by means of a rod, with a valve forced down far enough in the ground to avoid freezing. When the spout door opens the valve rises and allows the water to flow; on closing the door the valve shuts off the water. The valve is employed in a flat or sliding valve, and it is made to fit in a water chamber; the liquid pressing against the back of the valve and always keeps it tight, so that the use of a stuffing-box is rendered unnecessary. A hand rod extends up from the valve chamber to the cap or top of the hydrant, and by removing this cap, the chamber and appurtenances can be lifted out for repairs.

NEW ALLOY.—Some French chemists have discovered a new alloy which will answer well as a substitute for pure silver. It is composed of silver, nickel and copper, and these metals may be combined in any suitable proportions, as, silver, twenty parts; nickel, from twenty-five to thirty-one parts; and the rest, up to one hundred parts, of copper. By these proportions an alloy is formed that contains twenty-six per cent. silver, and equalling the third degree of fine silver. The copper employed must be pure, and the nickel has to be entirely free from cobalt.

LUNAR ORIGIN OF METEORITES.—One of the most plausible theories in regard to the origin of meteorites which is now held by scientific men is, that they are masses thrown off with great force from the moon, revolving around that body until, in the great eccentricity of their orbits, these masses fall within the circle of our atmosphere—that within which, and with velocity greatly reduced, our earth becomes their centre. One hemisphere of the surface of the moon is found to be volcanic in its structure and character; and if the craters, as revealed by the telescope, are only in the usual proportion to the height and depth of the volcanoes, there need be no doubt that they have sufficient ejecting force to hurl large masses of volcanic matter to immense distances.

GEOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES PRESENTED IN THE GREAT DIAMOND.—The magnificent diamond found in Brazil, but now in Paris, and which weighs 254¼ carats, possesses, independently of its magnitude, much scientific interest from the regularity of its crystalline form, and the indication it affords of the mode in which the diamond occurs. The general form of this diamond is what is scientifically termed a "rhomboidal dodecahedron"—that is, having each of its faces beveled by a face set on very obliquely, so that it has, in all, twenty-four faces. On one of its faces there is a pretty deep cavity, obviously produced by an octahedral crystal, which has been implanted in it. The interior of this cavity, when examined with a lens, shows octahedral striæ, showing conclusively that the crystal which thus left its trace was a diamond. On the posterior face of the crystal there are two other cavities of less depth also showing striæ, and one of them exhibits traces of three or four different crystals. On the same side of the crystal there is a flat part where the cleavage appears, and which is considered to be a fracture, and possibly at the point by which the diamond was attached to its matrix. From these facts it would appear that this diamond has been only one of a group of diamonds similar to the well-known groups of rock-crystal, coal-spar, or any other crystalline mineral.

IRON TUBULAR SHIPS.—Mr. HODGSON, of Liverpool, originated the plan of building iron screw steamships on this principle. In dispensing with frames, side-frames, flooring, &c., an increase in the strength of the plating for the sides was necessary—though to double the strength did not involve the necessity of doubling the thickness of the plates, as the strength of the materials increases as the square of the thickness; the strength being also increased by a bulkhead placed in the wider part of the ship, amidships, and by other bulkheads placed midway between the midships bulkhead and the bow and stern, and again by the interposition of stiffening plates, was to spread the strain along the vessel's side from one to four feet from the bulkhead. On account of the sides of the ship, under ordinary circumstances, being much weakened by the holes cut for the bulkheads to be secured to, the butting piece, usually placed over the joint, is extended along the line or strake of plates, and the rivets are spread over a wider space. By the construction of a ship in this manner—in fact, on the principle of a huge steam-boiler or tube, with rounded top and sides, capable of sustaining great pressure—the usual appendages, knees, angle-iron plates, and rivets, for guards, gussets, &c., are dispensed with.

THE HERESHOFF PROPELLER.—For this propeller, which results have been claimed in England, its inventor being as follows: A flat, many-jointed or plastic band, representing the "leech," is extended edgewise to the horizon in a curved, undulated line, within a square sided chamber or tube, formed through the whole length of the vessel below the water-line, and open at both ends. The vessel is built without distinction of stem or stern to move in either direction. The undulatory action is produced by rods passing at regular distances from the band to cranks or eccentrics, set in a spiral series on a shaft, which runs parallel to the tube, and this at each revolution raises and depresses the band in a continuous wave-like movement throughout its entire length. By this process, the whole column of water in the tube is discharged with great impetus from one of the ends, and in this manner the ship is impelled onwards in the opposite direction.

SAFETY-VALVES.—A safety-valve constructed in the following manner has been found very effective and advantageous in its operation: A small cylinder, occupying the place of the common safety-valve, is bolted to the top of the boiler, and it has a small plunge on the top, carrying a standard on which is secured the end of a lever working on a pin. In the small cylinder there is a packed piston, having its rod connected to the lever mentioned, a short distance from its jointed end. This lever is extended horizontally forward, and its other end secured to a spring balance. There is a small chamber, in which there is a plunger-valve inserted in a vertical tube passing down to the bottom of the boiler and open to the water. The rod of the valve is also connected with the lever. This valve also covers the mouth of a bent tube, which passes down into the fire-box. The spring balance is set at the pressure to be carried, and the valve then covers the tube leading into the furnace. Whenever the pressure in the boiler on the small piston exceeds that at which the spring holds it down, the piston will rise, and also the valve which covers the mouth of the tube leading to the furnace. The superincumbent pressure of the steam then forces the water in the boiler through the tube into the furnace, and extinguishes the fire.

RAILWAY WHEELS.—A London engineer has patented an invention, which consists in forming the periphery or outside edge of railway wheels with wood, forced and pressed into and between suitable plates and chambers in such a manner as to form a very hard and compact surface, with the end of the wood so placed as to run on the rail. It is the same application of wood to the tread of railway wheels that has been applied to the bearing-boxes of shafts.

Dr. Spencer's History of the United States and the Wyoming Survivors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Valley of Wyoming is classic ground. Its history is full of interest, and many of its truthful tales far exceed the fictions of romance in the strangeness of their circumstances. Much has been written of Wyoming, in both prose and verse—many things which are true and some which are not true. The grave errors of historians, in relation to the early history of this famous locality, seem to be imperishable. They have been corrected and refuted, over and over, and yet they continue to be propagated and palmed upon the public. My principal object in this communication is to draw attention to a few of these errors, found in Dr. SPENCER's work.

This work is circulated through the country in numbers—is a quarto, with double columns, and, mechanically, is well gotten up. Upon the cover of the numbers is found the following rather high-sounding achievement: "Great National Work! written by an American, and Illustrated by American Artists!" So far as I have examined this "Great National Work," it seems, in general, to be characterized by a commendable amount of research and historical learning. I am sorry, however, not to be able to apply this remark to that portion of the work which relates to the "Wyoming Massacre." Here our author has been singularly unfortunate in selecting his authorities. In book iii. chapter v. pp. 23—25, the author draws upon Dr. THATCHER's *Military Journal*, for what he seems to suppose an authentic account of the *Wyoming Massacre*. The points in this account which I dispute are the following:

1. That Col. ZEBULON BUTLER, who commanded the patriots, and Col. JOHN BUTLER, who commanded the royal forces, were cousins, whereas they were not related to each other by any natural ties of consanguinity.

2. That Col. ZEBULON BUTLER was drawn out by the Tory leader, upon a pretence "that they were desirous of a parley"—when the patriot band went out to *fight*, and to do nothing else.

3. That, after the battle, "the fort was cannonaded most the day"—when JOHN BUTLER had no cannon with him at all.

4. That when Col. DENISON "went out with a flag to inquire what terms would be granted him on surrendering the garrison, he received from the ferocious BUTLER a reply in two words "*the hatchet*"—and that "the threat of BUTLER was rigorously executed." All this is incorrect. The fort was given up on the third day after the battle, upon terms perfectly honorable to both parties; although BUTLER subsequently disgraced himself, by allowing the Indians to plunder the settlers of their goods, contrary to the explicit stipulations of the articles of capitulation.

5. That "the remainder of the people, including women and children, were inclosed in the houses and barracks, which were immediately set on fire and the whole consumed together." This is all false.

6. That "seventy Continental soldiers," in "another fort, on surrendering without conditions, were, to a man, butchered in a barbarous manner, when the remainder of the men, women and children were shut up in the houses, and the demons of hell glutted their vengeance in beholding their destruction in one general conflagration." Eloquently told, but all false! There were not half so many "Continental soldiers" in the valley before the battle, and the few which were left made their escape before the capitulation.

7. That story of PARSHALL and THOMAS TERRY is a pure fiction. It is said one "murdered his father, mother, brothers and sisters;" while the other, "with his own hands, butchered his mother, his father-in-law, his sisters and their infant children, and exterminated the whole family." PARSHALL TERRY was in JOHN BUTLER's army, and he had a brother on our side. This was bad enough. An eye-witness relates the fact that the young TERRY came into the fort, after the battle, disguised, to bid his friends farewell.

There were real Tory outrages enough committed without making up fictitious ones. One Tory shot his brother in cold blood, and another tomahawked his friend. For the honor of human nature, I am sorry to be obliged to correct these facts, but right glad I am that the fiendish outrages attributed to the TERRYS are without foundation.

The tale from Dr. THATCHER's *Military Journal* was copied by GORDON, Chief-Justice MARSHALL, and, according to Colonel STONE and Mr. MINER, by Dr. RAMSAY. In RAMSAY's *History of the United States*, published by CARY & SON, 1818, nothing of the kind is to be found—the learned historian confining himself to a plain, truthful statement. If RAMSAY ever committed himself to THATCHER's fictions, it must have been in his *History of the American Revolution*, published first in 1789. Of this I am not able to speak with confidence, as that work has long been out of print, and is not at hand. But, in the preface to the second volume of the *History of the United States*, the learned author says: "The contents of this volume are, substantially, an improved edition of my *History of the American Revolution*." Under these circumstances a doubt remains in my mind whether Dr. RAMSAY is chargeable with having given his sanction to the story of the *Military Journal* of Dr. THATCHER.

Hon. CHARLES MINER, the venerable historian of Wyoming, wrote to Chief-Justice MARSHALL, correcting the errors into which he, together with previous historians, had been betrayed. The Chief-Justice frankly acknowledged his obligations to Mr. MINER, and corrected the subsequent editions of his *Life of Washington*, according to the suggestions of my venerated friend.

I can assure Dr. SPENCER that there are many—probably more than a thousand—living evidences that "the women and children" in the fort, after the battle of Wyoming, were not "consumed together." There are now many large and respectable families in Wyoming, who sprung from these same "women and children." The Shoemakers, the Denisons, the Durancos, the Pettibones, the Myers, the Careys, the Bennets, the Gardeners, the Harrises, the Bedfords, and a host besides, are the descendants of the men, women and children who were in the fort at the time of the capitulation, and who, according to our author's authorities, were either *hatcheted* or *burned up* on the occasion. I had the good fortune to marry a daughter of a lady who was in Forty Fort at the time of the battle, and was then fifteen years of age. Had she been burned in the "houses and barracks," I and my children—if I had ever been a father—would have had a different history.

I have clipped the following from the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*, as having some bearing upon the matter under consideration:

"A survivor of the times of the Wyoming massacre is said to be now living in Connecticut. Captain E. B. COLTRES has shown us a letter from Torringford, Litchfield County, Conn., which says that Mr. JEREMIAH SPENCER resides there, aged 88 years, with a good constitution and mind unimpaired. An article by Dr. GILLETT in the Hartford *Times*, thus speaks of him:

"Mr. JEREMIAH SPENCER now resides in Torringford, Litchfield County. He is 88 years of age, and in full possession of all his faculties, mental and physical. Erect in person, energetic in character, he is a fine specimen of the descendants of our pilgrim fathers and the pioneer settlers of this country. He is probably the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre. It is interesting to hear him relate the incidents that took place eighty years since. Of the Wyoming massacre he recollects distinctly the nocturnal alarm, his passage down the ladder in his mother's arms, and their flight into the wilderness."

It is unknown to me whether "Mr. JEREMIAH SPENCER" is or is not a relation of the historian; if he is, it might have been well for the Doctor to have consulted him before he committed that part of his work to the press which relates to Wyoming. But it is certain that "Mr. JEREMIAH SPENCER" is not "the last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre." Within a few months past I have conversed with *four* of this class, and they are all, so far as I know, now living and in good health. RICHARD GARDNER, of Exeter, is one of them,—he was seven years of age at the time of the battle. CHARLES HARRIS, of Dallas, is another,—he was thirteen years of age at the time. Mrs. DEBORAH BEDFORD, of Abington, is another, and Mrs. HULDAH CART, of Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, is another. They were five years of age at the time of the battle, and remember it well. Mrs. BEDFORD's maiden name was SUTTON, and Mrs. CART's was WIKER. The latter lost three brothers and two brothers-in-law in the battle.

All these *survivors* of the Wyoming massacre retain their physical and mental faculties astonishingly. These old relics of the early and troublous days of Wyoming seem to have an uncommon tenacity of life, and to agree in holding out against the wear and tear of time. They are noble specimens of humanity. May their venerable heads go down to the grave in peace.

GEO. PECK.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 6, 1858.

Fugitive Slaves in an English Court.

From the London Times.

A report appeared a few days ago respecting two remarkably good-looking colored girls, who were brought to the Southwark Court by police-constable 85 M, charged with soliciting alms in Blackman-street, Borough.

It appears that they were dressed very neatly in light colored clothing, such as is usually worn by female slaves in the Southern States of America, and walked by the side of the kerb, the elder sister carrying a placard in front of her on which was written "Fugitive Slaves from America," and the younger carried a money-box in which was a shilling in copper money. When before the magistrate they in the most artless manner stated that they were fugitive slaves, having last Fall escaped from a plantation in Kentucky, and found their way to Philadelphia, in the free State of Pennsylvania. They were then sent to Greenock by some benevolent person, with the view of getting into some sort of service. Being unable to obtain employment there, they came to London, and, faring no better, they had resort to an appeal to the kindness of the English people. They then told Mr. BURCHAM that they most likely could gain a livelihood if they had the means for purchasing wool for knitting caps and gloves, which they had frequently done in America. Mr. BURCHAM then, believing that there might be some truth in their story, granted them a trifle from the poor-box to enable them to buy some wool, when they left the Court, expressing their gratitude. Since then his Worship had received several small sums from benevolent individuals for their use, and yesterday afternoon, they attended for the purpose of showing their small stock of knitted caps which they had been enabled to make up through the kindness of his Worship.

Mr. BURCHAM told them since they were before him on the last occasion he had not only received several small sums for their use, but letters from various persons, some of whom were of high distinction, offering to take care of them and place them in comfortable situations. He had also received an anonymous letter which did not speak very highly of their characters, so that he had thought it might be necessary to make some inquiries about them before he answered the letters of those who were willing to assist them. He inquired where they now resided.

The elder girl said that they had removed from Bishops-gate-street to the house of Mr. SMITH, No. 10 Wentworth-street, Whitechapel.

Mr. EDWIN (Chief Clerk) informed his Worship that Wentworth-street was full of low lodging-houses similar to the Mint in this district.

Mr. BURCHAM (to the girl.)—Do you know Crown-court, Wentworth-street?

GIRL—Yes, Sir. We lodge in a house there at the back of No. 101. We have a room there, and pay half-a-crown a week for it.

Mr. BURCHAM—Does any one else live with you?

GIRL—Oh no, Sir.

Mr. BURCHAM—Have you a father and mother in England?

GIRL—No, Sir. My parents were slaves, and one of them died about eighteen months ago. We were about to be parted and sold when, by the kindness of some persons we were enabled to escape to a Free State.

Mr. BURCHAM—Is there a colored man living in the same house with you?

GIRL—No, Sir; there is a colored man living in the same court, but he has a wife and a large family. We have knitted some caps and sold some, and what remains of our stock you can inspect.

Mr. BURCHAM examined their small stock of knitted caps, which they had carefully placed in a box, and asked whether they had sold many.

ELDEST GIRL—We have sold several, Sir, and these are all we have left. We have not sold one to-day.

Mr. BURCHAM—Do you know the name of the vessel you came from America in?

GIRL—Yes, Sir, the brig *Jane*. She left Philadelphia last Spring.

Mr. BURCHAM—Who defrayed the expenses of your passage to Greenock?

GIRL—Some free colored persons in Philadelphia, Sir.

Mr. BURCHAM told them that an officer of the Mendicity Society had promised to make inquiries respecting them, but he had failed to attend before him to make his report. However, they appeared to have made an attempt to obtain their own livelihood by industry, therefore he hoped that their story was true. Under those circumstances he should order them to be paid 5s. out of the benevolent contributions to enable them to go on for a few days. On Monday next they might call again, when, if their story proved correct, no doubt they would be taken care of.

The girls thanked his Worship for his kindness and withdrew.

SEPOY CRUELTY.—We regret to state that a young lady, the daughter of a highly respected clergyman of this city, who married a gentleman connected with the Indian service about a year since, has just returned, not only widowed, but terribly mutilated. The Sepoys have cut her tongue out and inflicted other injuries.—*Bristol Mirror.*

MURDERS.

Revolting Parricide at Thompson's Mills, N. Y.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

The Utica *Telegraph* has the following particulars of the terrible tragedy at Poolville, or Thompson's Mills, near Hamilton, N. Y.,—not Hamilton, Canada, as the telegram erroneously stated a day or two ago:

HAMILTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

A tragedy unequaled in the annals of crime occurred at Thompson's Mills, about five miles southeast of Hamilton village, on Sunday night. JARED COMSTOCK and CLARISSA his wife, were brutally murdered by their own son, WM. COMSTOCK. The murderer was arrested by Officer TUCKER, on a warrant issued by Justice FOX, about 5 o'clock, A. M., yesterday. The parricide is a man 37 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches in height: his clothing was besmeared with blood when found. He has always resided with his parents in this town and is unmarried. He has been drinking hard for some time, and is evidently laboring under the effect of *mania-a-potu*. He conversed calmly in relation to the awful deed, manifesting no concern for himself, speaking of the manner in which he deprived his parents of life, as if he had been butchering hogs. He says, for about four or five days something seemed to tell him he must have a number of hearts; this was repeated to him many times during the day; he seemed to live in Sherburne, and a wire came over the hill, connecting with the room, telling him he must have a number of hearts; some one who lived in Sherburne seemed to telegraph for them. "Three or four days ago I attempted to kill my father to get his heart. Yesterday, I went again, placed an axe in the room, intending, if I could find my brother and his wife setting down to kill them both at once. It seemed as if I must have both their hearts, but I did not find them so situated. About dark I went over to my father's, and found him and my mother sitting—she was sewing. I immediately struck her with a skillet on the head, and broke it. I then struck my father over the head three or four times with the remains of the skillet, and attempted to get the axe. After knocking my father down, I got the axe and cut out their hearts, and put them in the stove and burned them. This voice seemed to tell me that their hearts must be burned. After the deed I washed my hands, and after remaining in the house a short time, left and went down to A. GUSTIN's. When I arrived I found my brother and his wife there, visiting. I told them I had some fresh meat up to father's. After remaining there a short time, I went down to the house of HARMON GUSTIN and told them to get me a quart of cider and bottle; and after obtaining it left for my father's house, without mentioning anything concerning the deed. On arriving I lay down upon the lounge, near my father and mother, and slept for some time—until near morning—on awaking I left the house and met several persons coming towards it. I do not recollect who I had informed of the deed previous to this. As they approached me some said "here is Bill." This was about eight rods west of my father's. They asked me what I had been doing. I told them if was none of their business. Part of the company held me while a couple of them went to the house, and afterwards they took me to FOSTER's, where I was arrested. During the night, after the deed I attempted to end my own life and thus close the tragedy. I afterwards went to my brother's house to kill him and his wife. I kicked the panels of the door in but they had gone away.

The Smith Trial in Philadelphia—The Wife's Letters.

The trial of THOS. W. SMITH for the murder of CARTER in Philadelphia is still in progress. A vast amount of testimony has been brought forward for the defence; all going to show that SMITH's mind was unsettled at the time of the homicide. On Tuesday, Mr. JOHN MCCAULEY, father of the prisoner's wife, was called to the stand. He produced two letters written by Mrs. SMITH to her husband, after her confinement. She confesses her sin, directly accuses CARTER, and implores her husband's forgiveness. These epistles are touching. They read as follows:

MAY 5, 1857.

Will you allow me to say, my dear, yet injured husband: Your letter was received and read with feelings of the most bitter anguish—read it without a pain or pension of grief. Tom, I am not void of feeling. I feel as though truly alone in the world. Father, brothers, husband, friends, and all—have all left me. Oh, God, that I died the day I was born.

My dear TOM, I wronged you deeply. I kept the fatal secret from you. I did wrong in *marrying* you, but I loved you; yes, God only knows, I loved you—and do still. You are are the injured one; CARTER the guilty *wretch*. You wished me *dead* before you left me. I wish I was. *You ask for a divorce.* My dear TOM, if it is your wish, I will *make no objections.* I cannot; but will aid you in all I can to get you a divorce; it is right that you should separate from one who has so deeply, grossly injured you; but was not intentionally on the part of LIZZIE. TOM, you know my sensitive feelings. When this is done, I have given up all the tie that binds me to earth. Oh God, how deeply I love you! You have my heart; my very soul is centred in you. Oh, TOM, will you, can you *forgive me?* I most humbly ask your forgiveness—that is all I can ask of you. You speak of the once romping school-girl; yes, what am I now?—a heart-broken, dejected woman, without friends—thrown upon the cold world for assistance. Why, oh, why has Heaven sealed me doomed? No; verily, God has forgiven me, and I have been restored back to his fold again. Life has returned, but my poor, desolate heart cries for (its lost mate. Oh, my poor, heart-broken, dejected, injured husband, forgive me! I confess I have done you a lifetime of wrong. I have made you drink the most bitter dregs of sorrow's cup. Oh, that Heaven would grant me to reclaim you back again! You ask my future lot. I wish that I could tell you. I know not where to go or what to do. Sickness and trouble have left me weak and miserable. Strength does not return; I have not left my room as yet. LEONARD's *moved* a couple of weeks, and I must seek shelter somewhere. Where, I cannot say. The Poorhouse is as good as any where for me. I am not able to do anything as yet, nor will not be for some time, but never while earth stands will I throw myself out to the world as a public character. You shall never have it said to you that is the way I get my living; and as for CARTER, he has injured *me* for life. We will never meet again only when a third person is present. BERTHA wishes me to sent the child where it belongs—*to Carter.* I cannot sleep nor eat; I can do nothing but walk my room at night. I must close. May the God of all goodness guide and protect you—cheer you up amidst this—is the prayer of her who was once your beloved, confiding

LIZZIE.

MONDAY, July 20, 1857.

DEAR TOM: Do not throw this scrawl aside without first reading it; It may be the last time I will ever be permitted to write, either to you or any one else. Let me ask how and where you are living? As for myself—oh! my God, how long is this to last? You may curse me, but, TOM, I love you, and ever will while life shall last. Oh, the anguish, agony of mind, I feel—yea, I know life is fast sinking away. I *live only for revenge* on him who was my *destroyer.*

My brother is with me. He tries to still me. I will not listen, but like one who holds his hand upon his sword, so am I waiting for my destroyer.

The world is nothing to me when you are gone. Oh! TOM—poor, ruined TOM—will you not grant me this last, perhaps dying request; *let me see you but once more;* I could then satisfy you of one thing, and I ask no more. Think not I am here under CARTER's doings; he has taken all that belongs to him. My brother pays my board; and as soon as I am able to travel, they take me home. Yes, home—I will never leave thee again. I scarce can write; I am weak, and tears blind me. TOM, TOM, how I wronged you; but forgive me, forgive your dying wife. May God, in his infinite mercy, take care of you, and if we never meet again, may we meet in heaven. I beg of you to let me keep your miniature and ring; it is a consolation to me; it is all I have to look upon. My health bids me cease writing. Oh, my dear TOM, you may read this without a change in your countenance, but oh, it may be the last you will ever receive from me.

As it was in life, so it will be in death; I loved you still the same. May God bless you, guard and protect you, is my prayer. E. G. SMITH.

Will you please answer.

BRISTOL, Pa.

MURDER BY AN IRISHMAN IN INDIANA.

The New Albany (Ind.) papers of the 6th, have particulars of the murder of a Mrs. SCULLY, by her husband LAWRENCE SCULLY, an Irishman. Both parties were in the habit of getting drunk, and on Sunday week Mrs. SCULLY went to the creek near McDONALD's pork house for some water, but being too far gone in liquor, she fell in the street and was carried to the house by an Irishman who happened to be passing at the time. SCULLY came home while the Irishman was in the house. His jealousy was excited, and he beat his wife so severely that she was unable to leave her bed afterwards. On Thursday, in a drunken fit, he again beat her over the head, face, and arm in a brutal manner, breaking her skull and otherwise injuring her so that she died.

RUM'S DOINGS—ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Advertiser*, of the 8th, says: A man named CHARLES CANDEE, who resides in Oxford, was arrested, on the night of the 6th inst., charged with an assault upon JAMES W. BRADLEY, with intent to kill. It seems that CANDEE is a fellow of intemperate habits and of not a very good reputation. Mr. BRADLEY is the keeper of the hotel in Oxford, and has several times lately refused to sell CANDEE rum. CANDEE took offence at this, and has at different times threatened vengeance. On the night above mentioned, when Mr. BRADLEY was behind the counter, CANDEE coolly walked up and, drawing a pistol, fired at him. It was aimed too low, and the ball lodged in the counter. Mr. BRADLEY's face was burnt, however, by the explosion. CANDEE was immediately arrested.

THE SLAVE "JENNY" SENTENCED TO DEATH.

On the 5th inst. the slave woman "Jenny," aged about thirty, who, a few weeks ago, murdered her mistress, the late Mrs. BETSY HALL, at her residence in Alexandria County, Va., was duly tried before the Court of County Justices, in Alexandria, and convicted of murder in the first degree.

The leading evidence against her was the sworn statement made by her victim, *in articulo mortis*. The case against her was so clear that there was no question whatever as to the propriety of her conviction. The presiding Justice sentenced her to be hung on Friday, the 20th of February, previous.

Her young child, some five or six months of age, was duly taken from her. She remains quite hardened.

Report of the Police Commissioners to the Governor of the State.

The following is the report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners to the Governor, transmitted by him to the Legislature:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.

To his Excellency John A. King, Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: The Board of Police, in conformity with the 34th section of the act entitled, "An Act to Establish a Metropolitan Police District," and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1857, respectfully

REPORT:

The Commissioners held their first meeting on the 23d of April last, and the Board was organized on that day by the appointment of SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York, as President, and JAMES BOWNE, of Westchester County, as Treasurer. Due notice of the meeting was served on the Mayors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, who are members, *ex officio*, of the Board, but neither attended that or any subsequent meeting until the 23d of July.

The Commissioners proceeded in the discharge of their duties to appoint a General Superintendent of Police. They tendered the office successively to GEORGE W. MATSELL, JAMES R. WHITING, JOHN KENNA and WELCOME R. BEEBE, who declined the appointment. On the 12th May, FABRIQUE A. TALLMADGE was elected to that office, by the unanimous vote of the Board. By the provisions of the act, the chiefs of the local police of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn were made Deputy-Superintendents. On the 14th May, in pursuance of a requisition from the Health Officer, Deputy-Superintendent MATSELL was directed to detail five patrolmen to guard the public hospitals at Quarantine from the threatened attack of incendiaries. He refused to obey the order, and was tried, and removed from office for insubordination, and DANIEL CARPENTER, of New-York, was appointed in his place.

The act provided that the municipal or local police of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn should be embodied in the Metropolitan force, and that the local authorities should be divested of all control over them, after the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners. It had been so confidently asserted by the opponents of the act, that the Court would declare it unconstitutional that doubts were infused into the minds of the New-York force, as to the lawfulness of obeying the orders of the Commissioners.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that it was a question of vital importance to the policemen, the Board refrained from assuming the control of the force, until the validity of the law was judicially determined.

On the 4th of May, Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, affirmed the constitutionality of the act, and on the 25th of that month the Supreme Court, at a General Term, declared it valid and binding in all its parts.

On the rendition of this decision, the Commissioners assumed the direct control of the Police force. That portion on duty in the city of Brooklyn, with but few exceptions, obeyed the orders of the Board. Of the New-York force, fifteen of the captains, and about eight hundred of the patrolmen, refused to recognize the authority of the Commissioners, or obey the orders of the General Superintendent. Charges of insubordination were preferred against them, and they were tried and dismissed from the service, in conformity with the provisions of law.

The Commissioners proceeded to fill the vacancies thus created. But they were arrested in their action by the resignation of SIMEON DRAPER, which left the Board equally divided in respect to appointments to office.

On the 7th of November, PELATIAH PRIME, of New-York, was selected a Commissioner in place of Mr. DRAPER. Soon thereafter, the Board was enjoined from making further appointments by Judge DAVIES, of the Supreme Court, on the allegation that the dismission of the old force was illegal. The injunction was dissolved on the 28th of November; but the opinion of the Judge who delivered the order of dismissal, in respect to questions which had not been argued before him, admonished the Commissioners, of the expediency of delaying to fill the vacancies in the force, until the rights and duties of the Board were finally determined by a judicial decision.

Some parts of the Metropolitan Police District have been seriously disturbed by riotous assemblages, and the necessity of a vigilant Police, extending over the densely populated counties adjacent to and including the City of New-York, has been strikingly illustrated during the past Summer. Immediately after the Commissioners assumed the duties which had been confided to them, they were required to protect the public hospitals at Quarantine. Soon thereafter, it became necessary to detail a party of armed policemen to Seguine's Point on Staten Island, to guard the buildings erected for hospital purposes by the Commissioners of Quarantine.

During the month of June, the Street Commissioner of the City of New-York died, and the vacancy in that office was filled by the Governor. Simultaneously the Mayor of New-York assumed the right to make the appointment, and the conflict between the two claimants to the office resulted in a serious riot. The force under the command of the Commissioners was resisted in the discharge of their duty by the Municipal Policemen under the direction of the Mayor. Turbulent mobs were assembled to prevent the execution of the orders of the Courts, and the peace of the City was only restored, and order secured, by a resort on the part of the Commissioners to the militia under the command of Major-General SANFORD.

On the 4th and 5th of July the peace of New-York was further disturbed by riotous assemblages, when it was again necessary to call in the aid of several regiments of the militia to quell the disturbance.

During the month of November the apprehension of sufferings by persons thrown out of employment by reason of the commercial reverses, led to the assembling of turbulent mobs, who menaced the peace of the City; but they were dispersed without resort to extreme measures.

The inestimable value of a well-disciplined militia, under the command of intelligent officers, has been conclusively shown during the last Summer in the City of New-York. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Gen. SANFORD and the officers and men under his command, for the alacrity with which they met the requisitions of the Commissioners, and the resolute determination they evinced to repress disorder and unlawful violence.

The difficulties and embarrassments which have obstructed the Commissioners from the date of their appointment until the present time, have prevented the full development of the benefits contemplated by the Legislature in the passage of the law. The opponents of the act have resorted to every artifice which their ingenuity could devise, to hinder the Commissioners in the performance of their duty. Suits at law, to test the constitutionality of the act, were carried to the Court of Appeals. The members of the old force were threatened with instant dismissal by the local authorities, if they recognized the order of the Commissioners. A rival police was established, called the day and night watch, which patrolled the streets of New-York and assumed the duties which devolved exclusively on the Metropolitan Police. Prisoners taken by the latter, in the very act of committing crime, were rescued from custody and permitted to escape from justice by the unlawful organized force of the corporate authorities; the station-houses, which by law were transferred to the Commissioners, were withheld; writs issued by the Courts were resisted, and were served when the police were seconded by men under arms; and in order to destroy the efficiency of the law, the corporation of New-York attempted to reduce the patrol force to five men.

But, notwithstanding these impediments, sufficient has been accomplished to indicate the wisdom of the Legislature in the passage of the act. Crime has never before been arrested with much promptitude; nor has an offence of magnitude been committed in New-York or Brooklyn since the establishment of the Metropolitan Police, the perpetrators of which have not been taken into custody.

The provisions of the act in respect to closing liquor shops on the days of election, and forbidding the erection of ticket-booths within a hundred and fifty feet of the polls, have had a salutary effect in preserving the peace of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The State election in November, and the local election in the City of New-York on the first of this month, were remarkable for unusual quiet, and for the facility with which electors could approach the polls and deposit their votes.

The Commissioners desire to direct your attention to a very serious evil caused by the abuse of the powers lodged with the aldermen and magistrates of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. It is a frequent practice with these officers to proceed to the police-stations, immediately upon the arrest of disorderly and riotous persons, and discharge them from custody. The certainty of immediate discharge incites to outbreaks against the public peace and discourages the Police in the performance of their duty. It is respectfully recommended that the law be so amended as to forbid the discharge of any prisoner between sunset and sunrise.

The suits which were prosecuted against the Commissioners, to test the constitutionality of the Police act, rendered the employment of counsel necessary. But the law forbids the payment of expenses other than for the purposes therein named. It is respectfully submitted that provisions should be made by an amendment of the act, for the payment of legal expenses.

The section of the Police Act which prevents the Commissioners from appointing any officer who has been dismissed for cause, presses with great severity on many meritorious officers of the old force, who were restrained from joining the present organization solely by the confident declarations of the local authorities, that the act was unconstitutional and void. The Commissioners respectfully recommend that the provisions shall not apply to officers dismissed prior to July 1, last.

It is proposed to establish, early in the ensuing year, a mounted police for the scarcely-settled portions of the City of New-York. That part of the City not unpaved and but partially lighted, embraces an area of ten square miles. It is believed that property and life can be thereby more effectually protected by a mounted police than by the ordinary patrol.

The vast amount of merchandise about at all times in the harbor of New-York, or lying exposed on the piers of New-York and Brooklyn, requires for its protection a distinct police organization. The thefts daily committed in the harbor constitute a serious tax upon the commerce of the port. It is the intention of the Commissioners to establish a day and night River Police, which, distributed in boats, shall be engaged in visiting every part of the harbor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed by the President of the Board.]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1577, 267, 269, 1289, 239, 2799, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, [illegible] to 45, 47, [illegible], 203, 205 to 215, 229, 123, 125.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 231, [illegible], 50, 51, 52, 110, 53.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Due Calendar by Court Room No. 19. *Part II*—Nos. 148, 167, 99, 169, 99, 767, 104, 205 to 213.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 251, 254, [illegible], 262, 263, 267, 269, 265, 269, 271, 91, 95, 199, 182, [illegible], 229, 118, 255, [illegible], 261, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272.

The Controversy Between Capt. Graham and Mayor and [illegible] Meyer [illegible] from Appeal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Jan. 13.

Before Judge Inglis.

John Graham vs. Lewis H. Meyer.—The plaintiff has brought his action of trover against the defendant, in which he seeks to recover the value of certain steamships, claim

[illegible] should he return to this country. He never [illegible] made a party.

A motion is now made by the defendant, that the plaintiff be compelled to elect which suit to pursue, [illegible] and that all proceedings in the other be stayed until the final determination of the suit elected to be pursued. [illegible] a suit in equity and a suit at law, between the same parties, for the same matter, cannot [illegible] be pleaded in bar or in abatement of the other. But, notwithstanding this, Courts of equity will sometimes order a stay of proceedings in one until the other is determined.

The defendant in this suit is not a party to the suit in equity. His interest cannot be affected by the determination in that suit. A determination against the plaintiff in that suit will not deprive him of the right to pursue the defendant in this. The determination in that case can have no effect upon this. The motion, therefore, to compel the plaintiff to elect which suit to pursue, and that proceedings in the other may be stayed, must be denied.

For plaintiff, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Williams. For defendant, Mr. Brady, Judge Dean and Mr. Lane.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

DECISIONS.

Bailey Clark vs. Wm. R. Wheaton—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

[illegible] vs. L. L. Williams—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

[illegible] et al. vs. Louis Frank et al.—Motion for injunction granted.

Samuel Cramer vs. Philip Stoppleben—Motion granted—defendant's costs to abide event.

Darius Tallman vs. Jonathan Tallman et al.—If there is any cause of objection to the receiver heretofore named, the defendant may move to have another substituted; no costs allowed on this motion.

Richard Corbery vs. Terence Reynolds et al.—Injunction modified so far as to allow the parties having judgments to collect the same; costs to abide event.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]—Referred to W. H. Ebling, Esq.

Albert Journeay et al. vs. Hannah Walker et al.—Order granted confirming report and for payment of money.

Annie Jordan vs. George C. Jordan—Referred to Edmund Blankman, Esq.

In the matter of the application, &c., relative to the Central Park—Order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

RIGHTS OF ABSENT PARTNERS.

August Wetter vs. Herman Schlieper, Otto Haarhaus and F. W. Bohnstedt.—This case has been on argument for two days past. The plaintiff is one of the firm of Wetter, Schlieper and Haarhaus, and the defendants, Schlieper and Haarhaus, are the other partners. The plaintiff commences the action to obtain a dissolution of the partnership, and the appointment of a receiver of the partnership property for the equal benefit of the creditors, and to set aside an assignment of all the partnership property made by two of the defendants to the defendant Bohnstedt, in the name of the firm, on the 8th of December last. The plaintiff did not execute the assignment (his partners executing in the name of firm.) He was at the time of the assignment on his way from Germany, where he has been temporarily absent on business of the firm, and arrived here in the *Europa* on the 14th of December, nine days after, repudiates the assignment, and seeks to set it aside on the grounds—

1. That one or two partners have no power to execute an assignment of the partnership property to an assignee without the assent and concurrence of the remaining partner.

2. That the assignee is a non-resident of the State of New-York, where the assets are located, amounting to some $150,000, and therefore he is an improper assignee.

3. That he is a man of no pecuniary responsibility, possessed of no property, and therefore not a competent assignee.

Decision reserved.

Martin and Smiths for plaintiff, Albert Mathews, James Moncrief and General Wright, of New-Jersey, for defendants.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Before Judge Strong and Justices Barnes and Schoonmaker.

At the opening of the Court, the following gentlemen were impanneled as a

GRAND JURY.

William Hunter, Jr., Foreman.

Robert Bennett,	R. B. Shaw,	Henry Collins,
John H. Martin,	Abm. Livingston,	Charles Parker,
[illegible]	Parmenus Johnson,	Geo. D. Sutton,
Wm. M. Bell,	James Boyle,	James McCaffry,
G. W. Fell,	Wm. M. Newell,	J. F. Helenbuttle,
Charles Spencer,	Wm. J. Pease,	John H. Calahan.
	Thomas Dent.	

After the usual charge, the Jury retired to their labors, and the Court adjourned to Friday next.

Notes upon Broadway—The Cab Service and Crinoline.

From Charles Mackay's Letters in the London Illustrated News.

The New-Yorkers consider themselves, and are considered by others, to be a fast people; but they have no fast cabs, no Hansoms, and, indeed, *cabs of any description*. They have not yet got beyond the hackney-coach with two horses, which disappeared from the streets of London some five-and-twenty years ago. A few cabs, it appears, were recently introduced, but Cabbie, being in a free country, insisted upon fixing the fares himself, at something like a dollar a mile. As might have been predicted, the scheme did not work, and Cabbie, instead of lowering his price, disappeared altogether, and betook himself to other schemes and projects for making an easy living, or emigrated to the Far West. The hackney-coaches with two horses are conducted upon such a system of extortion that one job per diem may be considered tolerably good pay. Let not the stranger who comes to New-York for the first time imagine that there is any law for him if he have any dispute with a hack-driver. The New-York Jehu, who is generally an Irishman, charges what he pleases, and this deponent had to pay two dollars (eight shillings and fourpence) for a drive of less than 2 miles, and there was neither redress nor law for the grievance, nor anything but submission. Had a bargain been made beforehand one dollar would doubtless have been accepted; but a hackney-coach is, at the best of times, and in all circumstances, *such an expensive and litigious luxury, that few people but the greenest of strangers think of using one*. The great avenues that run parallel with Broadway are provided with lines of rail, on which numbers of very excellent cars, each capable of accommodating, with perfect ease and comfort, from twenty to thirty passengers, are drawn by horses—an arrangement which might be introduced into London with much advantage.

Broadway is the fashionable promenade—the Regent-street and Hyde Park, as well as the Cheapside and Fleet-street—of New-York. Let us take a look at the people. *A few carriages—several of them* with ducal or baronial coronets upon the panels, though on what principle no one can tell—mingle among the white omnibuses; and here the negro coachmen come into competition with the Irish. The ladies of New-York who go shopping in the Broadway are evidently fond of dress. Let them not be blamed, for what lady is not? Some of the journals have been ungallant enough to attribute the late commercial panic almost exclusively to the extravagance in personal adornment of the fair sex; but, *without joining in this silly assertion, or saying one* word in disrespect or disparagement of that charming and better portion of humankind, truth compels me to state that, as regards the mere volume and circumference of crinoline, the ladies of London and *Paris are, to those of New-York, but as butterflies* compared with canaries. The caricatures of the crinoline mania, which the world owes to its excellent friend *Punch*, if exaggerations of English fashions, are no exaggerations of those of New-York; and to get along Broadway, where there is no law of the pavement, as in England, and where every one takes the wall as it pleases him or her, is no easy matter. Were it not for the crinolines it would be difficult for an Englishman, accustomed to have the wall at his right hand, to make any progress, unless by a series of provoking zigzags; but, hustled by crinolines, the best thing for the gallant man who is in a hurry is to step off the pavement into the road. Nor have the fair ladies all the crinoline to themselves. The dark ladies share with them the passion or the sentiment of the hoop, (for it must be one of these,) and inflate their garments to the most ridiculous proportions. Little negro girls of fourteen or fifteen years of age, with bright-colored parasols, bright silk dresses of a width surpassing any credence but that of the eyes of the beholder, flounder awkwardly to and fro; and aged negresses, equally splendid and equally rotund, waddle like hippopotami among their Anglo-Saxon and Celtic fellow-creatures, as if they had been rigged out maliciously by some hater of crinoline and launched into the street to convert their fairer sisters to a more elegant form of dress; upon the same principle as the ancients inculcated sobriety by the spectacle of their drunken slaves. There is not only a craze for crinoline here, but crinoline itself is crazy—huge, unwieldy, preposterous, and offensive.

Personal.

Dr. Spohr has retired from the service of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, on a pension of fifteen hundred thalers a year. Spohr, though in his 74th year, is still in good health and spirits.

Madame Grisi has turned a new leaf in her libretto. She is announced as a "medium" of no common performance, Hume proclaiming her excellent in her new *rôle*.

RENEWING THE SLAVE-TRADE.—By a private letter received in this city from Loango, Coast of Africa, dated September 23, 1857, we are advised that the French have practically engaged in the Slave-trade under the name of *apprentices*, and that a ship, the [illegible], of Bordeaux, was at Loango at the date mentioned above, loading with negroes for Martinique. A French war steamer lay alongside to protect her from the English cruisers, who would have seized her but that she had a French naval officer on board with orders to the French Commodore to protect her. The English are also using negroes as slaves at Sierra Leone. The French and English Governments are [illegible] in a trade which they affect to deem so hideous. A barracoon has been built by the French at Loango to be used for the safe-keeping of the slaves until they are ready for shipment. There is no secret in this business, and no disguise is attempted.—*Washington Union.*

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared expressly, separately for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1858.

The principal Market-Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 12, 1858.

YARDS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2000	2464	15	132	1261	2508
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	151	49	36	2812	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	207	47	124	3782	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	150	106	46	200	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	800	......	......	......	......
Total for week	2000	3772	217	338	8055	2508
Last week	2500	3796	192	310	6625	3165

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 ... 3,143

Receipts for the corresponding week last year ... 3,735

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	726	......	......	......	564
Hudson River Railroad	1200	......	......	260	2031
Hudson River Boats	......	......	......	......	......
Harlem Railroad	210	15	132	1261	......
New-Haven Railroad	......	......	......	......	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	......	......	......	......	......
On Foot	150	......	......	......	......

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1,009	Missouri	—
New-York	1,232	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	72	Texas	—
Kentucky	74	Connecticut	—
Indiana	98	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10c. @10½c.	none.
First quality	9½c.@10c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	7c. @ 7½c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8½c.@ 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Another hard day for owners of cattle. Last week we reported a large surplus, 653, over the average of the preceding year, with 500 left over unsold on Wednesday evening. To these have been added 3,774 fresh cattle, received since the footings in our last report, making the supply for the week nearly 4,300, or an excess of more than 1,100 over the weekly average of 1857. This number, however, (3,774,) varies but 40 from the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. During this week the sales at Bergen (800) have been larger than we remember to have been reported at that point on any previous week. There have also been pretty free sales at the down-town markets. Still, including the stale cattle, there were full 2,500 offered at Forty-fourth-street for to-day, including a few sales last evening. The quality of the stock this week is generally inferior, the majority being small and poor in flesh. But for this fact the surplus of beef would have been much larger than it really is. Indeed, it would require a considerable portion of the stale (left over) cattle of last Wednesday to bring the aggregate weight of this week's stock up to that of last week.

The sales during the week have been made of about the closing prices of last Wednesday. This morning the market opened very dull, and a gradual decline continued throughout the entire day, the evening sales being nearly or quite 1c. below those of the morning. The average decline of the day, as compared with last week's, may be put down at full ½c., perhaps more, if the low estimated weights asked and conceded be taken into the account....Large numbers sold to-day at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb. for the dressed carcasses. This was about all many of them were worth, however. Butchers will find it hard work to realize even that price on skin and bone, with the present low sales of hides, and the disrepute "superphospate" has fallen into....Western dealers are embracing the present favorable weather to bring cattle forward. They have usually met with serious delays at this season from the blockading of the railroads by snow. Ohio alone contributes over 1,000 head this week. But for this good condition of the railroads we should look for diminished receipts and better prices during the next market or two, as the reports of the low rates of last week and to-day will stop many of the cattle ready to be forwarded. Our observation has been, that two such low markets usually check supplies so much as to produce one or two higher markets immediately following. A fair supply is looked for next week—a diminution on the following week.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
73	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G Teed.
74	Ky.	B. Suddeth	S. Ulery.
47	N.Y.&O.	H. Owen and others	Geo. Sage.
66	Ohio	E. R Seymour	B. Bartram.
51	Ohio	E. R. Seymour	J. A. Merritt.
97	Mo.	T. Lovelock	Budlong & Eastm'n.
58	N.Y.	Allen & Dickey	Budlong & Eastm'n.
35	N.Y.	J. McPherson	M. Philips.
20	N.Y.	J. Beeole and others	E. Shepard.
22	Ohio	H. J. Miller	Mead & Holcomb.
59	Ohio	C. Fullerton	W. H. Harris.
19	Ohio	J. Yazel	W. H. Harris.
48	Ky.	Bush & Shuster	Owners.
60	N.Y.	Several owners	S. Smith.
34	O.&N.Y.	J. C. Hoag and others	J. C. Hoag.
16	N.Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
75	N.Y.	Several owners	Miller, Hari'g&G'y.
30	N.Y.	J. Bates	Owner.
37	Ind.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
64	N.Y.	P. H. McGraw	Owner.
31	N.Y.	Wm. Hicks	R. H. Hume.
64	N.Y.	A. Crowley	Owner.
54	N.Y.	J. Steel	T. White & Son.
34	N.Y.	S. W. Ellis	Geo. Ayrault.
154	Ohio	Several owners	Westheimer & Bro.
32	N.Y.	R. F. Pierson	T. White & Son.
34	N.Y.	G. A. Fish	Owner.
41	N.Y.	Brent & Fowler	R. H. Hume.
32	N.Y.	J. F. Taylor	Owner.
35	N.Y.	Dingley & Hallenbeck	Beach & Bray.
44	N.Y.	Hungerford & Blackman	Owners.
30	N.Y.	H. Bloom	Owner.
38	N.Y.	Purrer & Pryor	J. A. Merritt.
41	N.Y.	P. Reed & Co.	Owners.
40	N.Y.	S. Healy	Owner.
22	N.Y.	A. Hurd	Owner.
62	N.Y.	D. P. Allen	M. Dalton.
27	N.Y.	Hickox & Co.	Owners.
34	N.Y.	N. J. Stingley	Beach & Bray.
31	N.Y.	Beach & Bray	Owners.
48	N.Y.	Fahnesworth & Co.	Wells & Hoxie.
40	N.Y.	Geo. A. Toffey	Owner.
77	Ohio	C. Shelton	Geo. Ayrault.

J. BRYANT'S 73 Ohio cattle were the finest in the yards to-day. Four of them were worthy of especial notice, which they received at the hands of butchers. One pair of them weighed at home 4,800 lbs., gross, and the other 4,600 lbs. C. CORNELL took them, at $270 ℔ pair, or a trifle over 10c. ℔ lb. They were included in a lot of twelve, which brought $115 each. J. HARRIS took another pair at $270. They were all of BRYANT'S own feeding. C. G. TEED, salesman.

B. SUDDETH contributed 74 Durham grades of his own feeding, from Kentucky, which S. ULERY was selling for 9c.@10c. They were very good, weighing by estimate 825 lbs. net.

GEORGE SAGE sold 170 head at Bergen, at 7c.@9½c.; a few at 10c. This was more than similar grades were bringing here to-day. He was selling to different parties to-day, in New-York and Ohio cattle of various weights. Some of the fine oxen were owned by H. OWEN of Tompkins County, and were rated 900 lbs. net. [illegible] over 10c. ℔ lb.

E. R. SEYMOUR forwarded 117 Seymour Ohio cattle, weighing at home 1,325 lbs. gross. B. BARTRAM and J. A. MERRITT were getting 9c.@10c. for them.

J. BATES sold 30 of his own Tompkins County Cattle at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb. They were of uneven weights, ranging in quality from common to very good.

LODER & JACKSON forwarded 37 light Indiana steers, for which ALLERTON & MYERS were getting 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb. They were common stock, rated at 550 lbs. net.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY sold 127 State Cattle at Bergen at 6½c.@10c., and found a better market than the present. They were getting similar prices to-day for 75 mixed cattle, belonging to several owners.

D. G. CULVER got 8½c.@9½c. for 16 of his own Dutchess County oxen, of fair flesh, rated 800 lbs. net.

J. C. HOAG was selling for himself and others, 34 Ohio and New-York cattle, at 8c.@9c. They were of fair to good quality.

S. SMITH sold 60 New-York cattle for different owners, at 7c.@8c. ℔ lb. They were mostly common stock.

BUSH & SHUSTER report 48 of their own Kentucky cattle, of good quality, at 8½c. average. Rated 750 lbs. net.

H. J. MILLER contributed 88 light Ohio steers, for which MEAD & HOLCOMB were getting 8c.@9c. Some sold yesterday at 9½c. They were in fair flesh.

W. H. HARRIS was selling 59 medium Ohio Beeves, part heavy and the balance light, at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. Also, 19 light, thin steers for J. YAZEL at 8c. ℔ lb.

THOMAS LOVELOCK had 97 Missouri Cattle, which had been fed since Spring in Illinois. They were rather coarse, weighing, by estimate, about 730 lbs. net. BUDLONG & EASTMAN were *trying* to get 9c. ℔ lb. for them in the morning. They were also selling 58 State Cattle for ALLEN & DICKEY at 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., rated 650 lbs. net, and of mixed quality.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The receipts show an increase of numbers, but the market is scarcely as good as last week. There is a surplus of animals on sale just now.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 15 fresh cows which sold slowly at $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. The demand continues light.

BROWNING reports receipts of 49 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The market is overstocked, in consequence of a light demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 47 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 106 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. The supply is large, and sales are slow.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

We notice more good calves in market than formerly, and sales have been quicker at higher figures in consequence.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 132 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good animals. There is a short supply for to-day. Prices about as last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 36 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. The quality is better than usual, and the trade pretty good. The market is just supplied.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 124 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports 46 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. Stock mostly good and selling well, although there are enough for the wants of butchers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs. ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The footings at the several Sheep markets give an increase of some 1,500 head over last week. The increase is not confined to numbers merely, but a large proportion have been unusually heavy. We noticed sales of single animals at $14 each. The market generally is scarcely as quick as last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,261 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 6c.@9c. ℔ lb., dressed weight. The supply for to-day is moderate and sales are slow at former prices. Many fine sheep are now sent in and bring good prices—a few $12@$14 each. These are very large and fat.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,812 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb., net weight. The receipts, though not large, are more than sufficient for the demand and sales are slow. There is an improvement in the quality generally, and a few of the animals have been very fine, bringing $10@$12 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,782 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3 50@$5 50 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 200 Sheep and Lambs by MCGRAW & REED.

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Jan. 12:

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of

50 Sheep at	$200 00	10 Sheep at	55 00
133 Sheep at	448 62	3 Sheep at	31 50
20 Sheep at	52 00	10 Sheep at	75 00
98 Sheep at	384 00	60 Sheep at	286 00
63 Sheep at	223 62	274 Sheep at	1,164 50
2 Sheep at	24 00		

R. H. HUME reports sales of 800 Sheep and Lambs, at $3@$6 ℔ head.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals have been pretty free, and prices have fallen about ¼c. from last week. There is a fair demand, and most lots have found purchasers, although a few are still on the market. A moderate advance is anticipated.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 2,508 hogs during the past week. Markets are overstocked and prices are depressed. Selling to-day at 4¼c.@5¼c., gross, and 6c. net for corn-fed hogs.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live .... 4¾c.@5c. | Dressed .... 6c.@6¼c.

Arrivals free.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Western Corn Hogs	4⅞@5	5⅛@6⅛
Light Western Corn Hogs	4¾@4⅞	6 @6¼
Distillery	4½@4⅞	5½@5⅞

Stocks. No sale.

Arrivals pretty heavy and demand fair, with a few lots on the market unsold. A slight advance in price is looked for.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 5.

BEEF CATTLE—An ample supply of Western and Texas Cattle offer. We quote Western Beeves at 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb. net, and Texas Cattle at $15@$36 ℔ head. The market is easy for purchasers. Receipts 240 head.

HOGS—Prices 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb. net. A heavy stock and moderate demand. Receipts 141 head.

SHEEP—Prices $2@$4 50 ℔ head.

MILCH COWS—Prices at $40@$90 ℔ head. Dull. An ample stock.

VEAL CATTLE—A fair demand. Prices $7 50@$12 ℔ head.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 5,295 bbls. Flour, 270 bags Malt, 600 pkgs. Provisions, 179 bbls. Whisky, and 332 pkgs. Ashes.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 65 bbls., including Pots, $5 50, and Pearls, $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 2,042 bbls., including *780 bbls. Pearls, and 1,262 bbls. Pots.*

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 26½c.@27½c., *cash*, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in limited request at our quotations: Patent Sperm at 50c.; plain do., at 40c.; Stearic at 26c.@27c.; and Adamantine at 19c.@21c. ℔ lb. In Philadelphia during the week ending to-day, 1,000 boxes Adamantine were sold, to leave that market, at 19c.@20c. ℔ lb.

BARK—Quercitron is more sought after in Philadelphia at $26 for No. 1, ℔ ton. In Baltimore, 30 tons Quercitron have been sold at $18@$20 cash, ℔ ton.

COAL—Is inactive and rather languid. The unusually fine weather has the effect of restricting the demand. We quote: Liverpool Cannel at $10@$10 25; do. Orrell, at $7 50@$8 ℔ chaldron; Scotch Cannel at $7 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered; Picton and Sidney at $5 50, and Anthracite, from yard, $5 50@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week ending to-day, the receipts and sales of Coal were light. Prices did not vary much. Freights to the Eastward continued to rule low, and there were very few orders coming in from that quarter.

COFFEE—The demand has been pretty brisk, and we have heard of sales of 150 mats Java, at 16c.; 500 bags Rio, at 8¾c.@10¾c.; 2,000 bags Rio, (by auction,) at 8¼c.@11c.; 250 bags Bahia, at 8½c., and 300 bags Laguayra, (triage,) on terms not disclosed.

COPPER—The demand is limited, and prices are unchanged. New Sheathing, 27c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 16c.; Chili Pig, 23½c.@24c.; American Ingot, 20c.; Bolts, 30c.; and Brazier's, 33c. ℔ lb.

CORDAGE—American made Manila, at 9½c.@9¾c.; Russian Bolt Rope, at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is brisker and firmer, sales having been reported to-day of about 1,800 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., and other grades at proportionate prices. The New-York Cotton movement, from Jan. 1 to 13, embraced—*Receipts* [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales. The available supply, here, is 14,881 bales, against 17,131 bales [illegible].

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 6, 1858.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857 bales	7,231
Arrived since	710,757
Total	718,168
Exported since	367,691
Stock on hand and on shipboard, Jan. 6, 1858	350,477

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Continue very dull and heavy. Prices are generally nominal.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese at 38c.@40c. for Southern, and 40c.@42c. for Western, ℔ lb.

FISH—All kinds are sparingly sought after at our quotations: Dry Cod, $3@$3 50 ℔ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel, at $10@$10 25 for small No. 1; $8 75@$9 25 for small medium and large No. 2, and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel at $17 50@$18 for No. 1 and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, at $20@$22 ℔ tc., and $22@$23 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2@$2 75 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 35c. for scaled, and 15c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is arriving less freely, while it is attracting more attention from home dealers as well as from shippers, and, to some extent, from speculators, at rather firmer prices. Sales 9,200 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern is sparingly inquired for, yet is held with more firmness. Sales 900 bbls. inferior mixed to choice extra at $4 25@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, at $3@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is reviving very tardily, and prices are still, for the most part, nominal. A few jobbing transactions have occurred,—buyers securing favorable terms, for cash.

FRUIT—Raisins are quiet, being stiffly held at $2 35@$2 40 for layer, and $2 05@$2 10 for bunch, ℔ whole box; smaller pkgs. at proportionate figures. Other articles are moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales by auction, in Boston yesterday: 1,380 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $1 65@$1 80; 2,370 do. Oranges, at $1 40@$1 75—each on 60 days' credit; 400 boxes Fayal Oranges, at $1 80, cash; 50 casks Zante Currants, at 6⅞c., cash, ℔ lb.; 300 drums Sultana Raisins, at 12c., cash, ℔ lb.; 71 cases (1,140 drums) Smyrna Figs, at 7c.@7½c., 4 months' credit; 100 bags Walnuts, at 8½c., with 100 bags Filberts, and 100 bags Almonds, each at 7c. ℔ lb., 60 days' credit.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after at somewhat firmer rates. Sales have been made of 4,500 bushels, in lots, including fair ordinary to prime White Western, at $1 18@$1 30; good Red do., at $1 12½ ℔ bushel. Sales were also reported of nearly 30,000 bushels Chicago Spring, represented as having been taken, within a few days, at about 97c.@98c. ℔ bushel, for export. Corn is in demand and is advancing. Sales 13,000 bushels, in lots, at 74c. for new yellow and White Southern, afloat; and 74 for old mixed Western, in store, ℔ bushel. The supply has been reduced and the receipts are very light. Holders ask 73c.@74c. for Northern Rye, and 70c.@82c. for State Barley, ℔ bushel, but the inquiry is tame. Oats are in demand, and are steady at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 29c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River, at 65c.@70c. cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive and nominal.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet quoted firm, including prime Buenos Ayres, dry, at 20c.; Rio Grande at 19c.; Orinoco at 17c.; Porto Cabello, (open,) Vera Cruz, Central American and California at 16c.@16½c.; Porto Cabello, (booked,) Tampico, Matamoras and Maracaibo, at 15½c.@16c.; Rio Hache and Caraccas, at 15c.@15½c.; Barcelona, at 14½c.@15c.; Curacoa, at 14c.@14½c.; Texas and Western, dry, at 13c.@14c.; and Southern, dry, at 10c.@10½c., usual terms, ℔ lb. The stock of all kinds in first hands amounts to 380,733, against 4,336 same time in 1857, and 89,707 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at former prices. Crop of 1857, at 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $23@$24, cash, and $25@$27, six months' credit, ℔ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal. In Philadelphia, Iron continues extremely dull, and prices are about nominal for all descriptions. There have been no transactions in Scotch Pig for a month past. Charcoal Blooms are held at $70, 6 months, but there is no demand for them. Best quality boiler plates are steady at 5c., and No. 2 at 3½c.@4c.

LATHS—Eastern $1 25, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—Is quiet at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5@$5 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.@5¾c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is in request at steady rates. We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 25c. @27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 25c. @27c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 25c. @26c.; Oak light, Southern, 18c.@20c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 26½c.@28c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good all weights, 27c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 19c. @21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 21c.@21½c., on six months' credit.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for common and $1 15 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 24c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 30c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry for all kinds is restricted at our quotations, including Resin at $1 30 @$1 35 for common, ℔ 310 lbs.; $2 50@$3 for No. 1, and $3@$4 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch at $1 75@$1 87½ ℔ bbl.; Tar at $1 37½@$2 ℔ bbl.; Crude Turpentine at $3 18¾@$3 25 ℔ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at 38½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale is attracting more attention, being obtainable at 58c.@60c., for good to prime, ℔ gallon. Crude Sperm is quiet, yet stiffly held at $1 05 ℔ gallon. Refined Whale is selling slowly at 74c.@75c. for bleached Winter, and refined Sperm is also lightly dealt in at $1 25 for unbleached Winter, ℔ gallon. Palm Oil, 8c. ℔ lb. Olive Oil, $1 15@$1 20 ℔ gallon, and $3 12½c.@$3 25 ℔ basket. Linseed Oil is in slack request and is rather heavy at 54c.@55c., cash, ℔ gallon. Lard Oil, 85c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Jan. 11.—Sperm, there is some inquiry, and we notice a sale of two small parcels, amounting to about 70 bbls., at $1 05 ℔ gallon. Whale, there is also inquiry for Whale, and sales of 430 bbls. for manufacturing at 50c. ℔ gallon, a price which holders generally will not sell at. Whalebone is very quiet with transactions.—*Whaleman's Ship List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at about former rates. Sales 320 bbls., in lots, at $14 75 @$15 for Mess; $14 50 for Prime Mess; $12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate supply and demand at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon, 7½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 225 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9½c., and some kegs at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet yet steady. The transactions since our last consist of 165 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $8@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c. @18c. for common to very good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.@8c., for fair to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs. The stock is accumulating, being now over 5,000 tcs., and holders are more inclined to accept the offers of buyers.

SALT—Is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 6c.@6½c.; Refined, 7½c. @15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¼c.@4¾c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, and is worth 9c. ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy are inactive and nominal. In Philadelphia, a steady demand prevails for Clover Seed at $5 ℔ 64 lbs. The receipts are light. A small lot from second hands brought $5 50 ℔ 64 lbs. Flax and Timothy are unchanged.

SHOT—Drop, 5¾c.; Buck, 6¼c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are plenty and heavy, at old quotations. No. 1 Nutmegs, at 52½c.@55c.; Mace, at 45c.@50c.; Cassia, in mats, at 28c.; Pepper, 8c.@8¼c., in bond, and 8½c. free; Pimento, at 6c.@6¼c., free; Cloves, at 6½c.@7c.; and Race Ginger, at 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are heavy and drooping. Sales 500 hhds., in lots, including Porto Rico, at 6c.@7c.; Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c.; and New-Orleans, at 5¾c.@7c. ℔ lb. Sales by auction, in Boston, yesterday, 178 hhds. New-Orleans, at $6 17½@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs., 4 months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime at 10c., cash, ℔ lb.

TEAS—Greens are moderately inquired for, while blacks attract very little attention. Prices show no remarkable change.

TIN—Is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices.

WHISKY—Sales 330 bbls. at 21½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate and rates were somewhat unsettled. For Liverpool: Cotton, 3-32d.@3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4¼d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: ship *Samuel Appleton*, from Richmond, with Flour to Melbourne, with privilege of Sydney, N. S. W., at $2 ℔ bbl.; a bark, 375 tons, from Darien to Nantz, Hewn Timber, $22; a Sardinian brig, 242 tons, to Venice, Resin, 90c. ℔ bbl.; a schooner, 160 tons, to Canary Islands and back, $1,300; a Bremen brig, 250 tons, to Bristol, Eng., Provisions, 25s. ℔ ton, Flour, 2s., and Resin, 2s. 6d.; a schooner, 270 tons, from St. Marys, Geo., to Trinidad, P. S., or Demerara, $11; a brig, 420 tons, from Norfolk to Jamaica, Hhd. Staves, $15; one, 200 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward W. I. Island, Hhd. Staves, $12; one, 175 tons, to Jacksonville, $300; thence from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar 50c., and Molasses [illegible]; one, 200 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 35c. and $2 30; a schooner, 200 tons, to St. John, P. R., and back, 37½c. and $2 75; a brig to Cienfuegos and back, and a schooner to Port-au-Plate and back, on terms which we did not learn.

The Mormon Delegate.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 10, 1858.

It is probable that the House Committee will report this week on the case of Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Delegate from Utah. The recommendation will, I think, be in favor of his retaining his seat, and upon legal grounds altogether, because neither the Committee nor any member of Congress can quibble as to the offensive attitude of the Mormon Elders and their followers toward the Federal Government.

This BERNHISEL is a supple and subtle tool of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and no doubt regularly furnishes his master with full and complete information of the events transpiring in the States, and of the preparations making for a prompt suppression of the rebellion in Utah.

Day after day he occupies his seat, showing the pleasantest and most amiable face of all the venerable gentlemen of the House, and looking at him as he lolls in his chair reading the lighter literature of the day, or chatting good-naturedly to those with whom he is acquainted, one finds it hard to believe that he is of those who within our own territorial limits raise the crest of "double-dyed treason" against morality, and against the laws of the land.

Even during the debate on the Utah question, when fierce invective was hurled at him, his religion, and the people he represents, he maintained his quiet demeanor unruffled, and it is clear that he will continue cunningly to hold a prudent silence, unless forced by decided action of either House or its Committee, to come out with a definition of his position in respect to the Constitution and the United States Government.

It is not at all unlikely that the War Department will, to a certain extent, take advantage of the offer of the Snake Indians, published in these letters some time ago, and use them in the Spring campaign as scouts, for which purpose, from their intimate knowledge of the country where operations will mainly take place, they are invaluable.

The belief among military men is, that it has been resolved to operate from the Atlantic slope alone, and with the regular army, to which, as it is well known, the President has recommended the addition of four regiments.

The Embezzlements of the Mail Robber Tuckerman.

In Boston, on Monday, Judge MERRICK, of the Supreme Court, gave a decision on the exceptions in the case of WM. S. TUCKERMAN, on conviction of embezzlement of money, as Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company. One exception, that the Treasurer of a railroad company was not such an officer as the law contemplated in the punishment of officers for embezzlement, although not specially insisted upon, the Court was of opinion required consideration, as being at the foundation of the case; and, upon that consideration, there could be no doubt that the officer in question should be included among the officers punishable for embezzlement.

The next exception, that the confessions of TUCKERMAN should have been excluded from the case, on the ground that they were induced through promises of favor, after an examination at some length, the Court was of opinion the evidence was admissable.

The exception that the money drawn out of the bank was deposited by TUCKERMAN, and that in the use of it he stood in the position of a debtor to the corporation, was also held to be bad, the money not being his in any sense, but that of the corporation, for whom he had the money in trust. Upon another exception to the admission of other evidence than the point in issue, to show the fraudulent intent, the Court held that the transactions were inseparable, and the admission of the confessions to HOORAS to show such fraudulent intent, were strictly within the rule of law. The objection that the defendant took the money with the intention of returning it, and had some property which he relied upon in re-payment, was disposed of under the evidence of fraudulent intent. The conclusion of the opinion of the Court was that all the exceptions were overruled, and that the case be remanded for sentence.

TUCKERMAN being now under arrest by the United States authorities for mail robbery, sentence for the embezzlement was suspended.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE BURNS CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The birth-day of Robert Burns will be celebrated at the Metropolitan Hotel, Jan. 25. Dinner at [illegible] P. M. precisely. Tickets may be had of the members, or at the following places: W. CLIREHUGH'S, corner Fulton-st. and Broadway; ROBERT BURNET'S, No. 167 3d-av., and at the Metropolitan Hotel. RICH. COCHRANE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "BROOKLYN Society for the relief of respectable, aged, indigent Females," will be held at the Graham Institution, corner of Washington and DeKalb avs., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 14, 1858, at 12 o'clock M.

The friends of the Society, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

A. R. ST. JOHN, C. S.

CONTINENTAL CHAPTER NO. 13, O. U. A.—The members of this Chapter and the Order generally are invited to attend the Chapter No. 337 Bowery, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858, to hear an address by CHANCELLOR WARNER. By order,

JAS. R. FINLEY, Sachem.

C. VAN VORST, C. of the C.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The section on the statistics of moral condition having special reference to the statistics of Religion, Charity and Education, will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the University. Persons interested in these pursuits are invited to attend.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., will deliver the Second Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room, in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Benjamin Franklin.*

Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold are limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—DR. GARRISH will deliver his introductory Lecture to a Course of Lectures, on Diseases of the Eye, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at the University Medical College, in 14th-st.

The Profession, and Students of Medicine, are invited to attend.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

ANY LADY INTENDING TO TRAVEL, or residing permanently in any healthy part of this country, or elsewhere, who may require the companionship of a young lady capable of combining thorough instruction in French with every endeavor to prove herself generally useful and agreeable, can secure her services, with satisfactory reference, by addressing NIL DESPERANDUM, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Direction refer with pleasure to the subjoined correspondence, and are authorized to announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will repeat, under their auspices, his address upon *The Character of Washington* at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund. By order of the Board.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Cor. Secretary.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

Dear Sir: As we have long been aware of the high purpose which animates your heart, of making the "Home of Washington" the property and care of that great Commonwealth for which he so truly lived and served, we would on our own behalf, and on that of our fellow-citizens, beg leave to express sympathy and coöperation with you in that great undertaking, and do therefore respectfully request that, if consistent with your other engagements, you would consent to repeat in our midst, the address upon "The Character of Washington," the sentiments of which we recall with such grateful remembrance.

(SIGNED)

George Bancroft,	Sch'ler Livingston,	John A. Dix,
Wilson G. Hunt,	William Adams,	F. B. Cutting,
Wm. E. Dodge,	John Ward,	Elwood Walter,
Horace Webster,	Henry L. Pierson,	Wm. M. Evarts,
Winfield Scott,	Abram M. Cozzens,	Charles O'Conor,
Valentine Mott,	James M. Brown,	E. W. Dunham,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Francis L. Hawks,	Auguste Belmont,
James Winslow,	Joseph Lawrence,	John A. Appleton,
Peter Cooper,	William Hoge,	Isaac H. Bailey,
Shepherd Knapp,	Caleb O. Halsted,	J. C. B. Davis,
Geo. S. Robbins,	Henry A. Oakley,	Augustus Schell,
Stewart Brown,	C. H. Dabney,	Chas. W. Leupp,
William Wood,	Henry Oothout,	R. M. Bonney,
Robt. B. Minturn,	Anson G. Phelps,	Wm. P. Wright,
Edmund Coffin,	John A. Stevens,	A. R. Stillman,
H. W. Bellows,	W. Butler Duncan,	John J. Palmer,
Chas. E. Milnor,	Dan'l T Willetts,	Wm. F. Havemeyer,
John H. Gourlie,	Joseph Stuart,	J. Punnett,
Ab'm S. Hewitt,	John J. Crane,	David Thompson,
Thos. Tileston,	Jas. T. Soutter,	John J. Cisco,
S. F. Dawson,	Simeon Baldwin,	Thomas H. Faile.

BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the wish expressed in your communication this day received by me, I shall have much pleasure in repeating my Address on the "Character of Washington," in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon.

Gratefully acknowledging the obliging terms in which your invitation is conveyed,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Most respectfully yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, and the other gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the invitation.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN HOUSE, in the City of New-York, held at the Mayor's office, on the 13th of January, 1858, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Trustees have received with unfeigned sorrow the announcement of the death of their President, Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D.

That this Institution, by such decease, has lost a member of remarkable efficiency, the labors of whose diligent hands, the sympathies of whose warm heart, the sound operations of whose well balanced mind, were ever devoted to the best interests of the orphan.

That the refined deportment, the dignified manners, the high-toned urbanity of the gentleman, and the fervent piety of the Christian, which on all occasions were so eminently conspicuous in his intercourse with others in our numerous beneficent and literary institutions, and with the community at large, have won for his memory a deep and abiding home in our hearts.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our deceased associate, with the tender of our sincere condolence in this afflicting bereavement.

F. DE PEYSTER, Clerk L. and W. H.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOOK OF THE YEAR. THE AMERICAN ALMANAC AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, FOR THE YEAR 1858.

[illegible]

With the valuable assistance of the Heads of Departments at Washington, and of his many contributors and correspondents in all parts of the country, the Editor has been able to prepare a condensed record of [illegible] found in no other work. The volume for 1858 will be found to be a complete record of the government, finances, legislation, public institutions, internal improvements, and resources of the United States, and of the several States.

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GIVE HEED, YE YOUTHS.

AIR—Highland Mary.

Give heed, ye youths and maidens fair,
In Gotham and around it;
I've something for your private ear;
You'll smile when I propound it.
Go, arm in arm, (for two and two
Is better than the odd way,)
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The books are sold at lowest rates,
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MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, FROM THE WATERS' CATALOGUE.—A few days longer, pianos and melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos and melodeons at very great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase, or for sale on monthly payments, at the piano agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. [illegible] cash paid for second-hand pianos by E. A. [illegible], 333 Broadway.

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BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be had. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. [illegible] Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. [illegible] Bond and Nevins-sts., Brooklyn.

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BOARDING—AT NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] Broadway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with board, can be obtained at No. 365 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st. Within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms [illegible] board for gentlemen. Apply at No. [illegible] Lawrence-st. Reference required.

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NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Delightful rooms can be obtained on first and second floors, front, in suites, with board; also very pleasant rooms, with [illegible] for gentlemen. Family small. Gas, bath, &c. House newly furnished throughout; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 126 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

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$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., for close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 123 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$25.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and prepares men and boys practically for any kind of business. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Regular terms $25 for private lessons.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 41 EAST 19TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, SOME PUpils to instruct in the higher branches of English, French, German and Italian. References exchanged. Address A. B. C., Box No. 3,806 Post-Office, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. [illegible]. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

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GOVERNESS WANTED—A GERMAN LADY (Protestant,) who is competent to instruct a young lady in the various branches of an English education and music. The situation would afford a comfortable home in the country, a short distance from the City. Address Box No. 1017 New-York Post-Office, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) and references.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUAtion to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn; would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., Times office.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO. Have removed from No. 50 Barclay-st. TO NO. 19 WALL-STREET.

THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of $200,000, and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continue to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers.

JOHN C. MERRITT, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE I. SEYMOUR has removed to the office No. 43 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.

Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Stock Board and at private sale.

A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning — [illegible] cents, served at [illegible] a week; mailed [illegible].

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight [illegible] for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for twenty [illegible].

[illegible] invariably in advance.

[illegible] to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] facts must be accompanied by the [illegible] name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible].

[illegible] manuscripts that may be sent [illegible].

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from [illegible] of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible].

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Star of the West*, with the California mails of Dec. 20 and over $1,600,000 in [illegible], arrived at this port last evening. She brings particulars of the surrender of Colonel ANDERSON, with the remnant of the Walker army on the San Juan, to Captain SANDS, of the *Susquehanna*. It seems that Colonel ANDERSON was very [illegible] by the united Costa Rican and Nicaraguan forces, and not only submitted to the interference of the United States naval officers, but even solicited their assistance. Our Aspinwall correspondent furnishes us with full particulars of [illegible] scene of the second Nicaraguan invasion under the auspices of WILLIAM WALKER.

The news from California by this arrival is very scanty, and offers little room for comment. From Oregon we learn that the Slavery clause in the Constitution was rejected by a still larger majority than was at first reported.

By way of San Francisco we receive late and important intelligence from Utah. Particulars are given of the plan adopted by the Mormons to arrest the progress of United States troops. It is stated that the Mormon force has been very much [illegible], and that, in reality, they will not be able to offer any serious resistance. BRIGHAM YOUNG, as will be seen from his speeches in the Tabernacle, continues to preach treason, and declares his determination to fight. From the [illegible], as well as from an article in the *Deseret News*, that we copy elsewhere, it is inferred that the intention of the Mormons is to destroy all their property and then emigrate to more Northern regions.

Our Panama correspondent transmits his usual summary of news from South America. The [illegible] in Peru remained in *statu quo*; no [illegible] appears to have been gained by [illegible]. Tranquility had been restored in [illegible]. From Chili and Bolivia there is nothing of [illegible]. The New-Granadian press were [illegible] discussing the Convention with the [illegible], a copy of which had just reached [illegible].

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. [illegible], of Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution [illegible] the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING. Subsequently Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, gave notice of his intention to offer [illegible], conveying a vote of censure to that [illegible]. This will have the effect, when the matter [illegible] up, of testing the relative strength of the [illegible] and opponents of Gen. WALKER in the [illegible]. The motion to reconsider the vote amending the joint resolution defining the power of the President relative to the nomination to active service [illegible] officers affected by the action of the [illegible] Board, was warmly debated, and [illegible] the motion prevailed and the amendment [illegible], after which the resolution was [illegible] another amendment, limiting the [illegible] the President to nominate to six months [illegible] passage of the act. In the House, the [illegible] in debate in Committee of the [illegible] on the President's annual Message.

Among the petitions presented in the State [illegible], yesterday, was one for the appropriation [illegible] the liquor-license money to the erection of an inebriate asylum. Notice was given of [illegible] to introduce a bill providing for the re[illegible] of real estate sold under foreclosure of [illegible], and another to amend the law exempting [illegible] from execution. The bill authorizing the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn to sell their burial grounds was reported favorably. In the Assembly, a motion was made to adopt the rules and orders of the last Assembly, [illegible] lost, and the farce of balloting for a [illegible] was then continued until the adjournment. When it will be concluded it is difficult to say.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, which has always been the organ of Governor WISE, deals in a very [illegible] manner with his recent letter on Kansas [illegible]. It admits the truth and justice of its fundamental principles, and declares that the Lecompton Convention was guilty of a great wrong in refusing to submit the whole Constitution to the popular vote. But it thinks the time has gone by for remedying that defect, and that Kansas should be immediately admitted under the Lecompton Constitution.

Judge RUSSELL sentenced a man named MATTHEW BOWEN for highway robbery, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to ten years and nine months in the State Prison. The evidence against BOWEN was clear. A night or two before New-Year's he met JOSEPH DAUBER, a sailor, dragged him up an alley-way, knocked him down, and attempted to rob him. He was arrested before he could get away. WILLIAM [illegible], mate of the bark *Pawtucket*, pleaded guilty to robbing the captain of that vessel of Spanish gold coin to the amount of $4,400. He made restitution of part of the money, and was sentenced to four years and nine months in the State Prison. LEWIS DERENBERG, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to three years and nine months. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to four years and nine months. JOHN GRIFFIN pleaded guilty to burglary in the same degree, and was sent to the State Prison for three years and three months. JOHN HARTLEY, for forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to two years imprisonment. Some minor sentences were passed.

Officers WM. S. MILLER, PETER DUFFY and OSCAR VAN [illegible], of the Eleventh Ward, were arrested yesterday, charged with the unjustifiable shooting of PATRICK VAUGHN, during a disturbance at the Eighth poll-district of the Eleventh Ward, on the night of the last December election. VAUGHN, it will be remembered, died from his wounds, when a Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict rendered that the shooting was done in self-defence, and the police not to blame. Several affidavits of parties witnessing the affray have since been submitted to Justice CONNOLLY, setting forth that nothing occurred to justify the shooting of the deceased, and upon these affidavits warrants for the arrest of the officers named were issued. The examination in the case will be had at 10 o'clock this morning. General NYE acts as counsel for the accused.

In answer to a call from Mr. MAGUIRE and others, representing that portion of the General Workingmen's Association who reside in the [illegible], Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, there was a small gathering at Jackson Hall, last evening, to elect delegates to a Convention to be held on the 18th inst. Very little progress was made, as the reports were not in. The object of the Association is to organize a political party composed of every industrious freeman who disdains to rob or to beg." So far as known at the [illegible] last evening, the Association numbers [illegible], 1,300 Germans, and 108 Irishmen. The ratio of representation in the Convention is to be one delegate to twenty-five members of the organization. Between now and the time for holding the Convention, Mr. MAGUIRE anticipates a large increase of Irish members. When the organization is complete a Central Committee, consisting of three of the English and three of the German tongue, is to be chosen by secret ballot.

The first meeting of the Board of Education for 1858 was held last night. Mr. [illegible] was elected President, and Mr. THOMAS BOESE Clerk. [illegible] Committees were also chosen, and the Board adjourned at 8½ o'clock. President [illegible] declined to stand as a candidate for re-election. Mr. BOESE succeeds Mr. ALBERT GIL[illegible], who has acted as Clerk of the Board for [illegible] years—a term of service almost unprecedented now-a-days.

The Central Republican Committee met last night in Stuyvesant Institute, to organize for 1858.

After a stormy debate on the matter of the contested seats in the First and Eighteenth Wards, the committee organized by the reappointment of JOHN A. KENNEDY as chairman.

A negro dropped dead last evening in front of the Astor House, from the effects of a stab, but the name of the deceased, where or why he was stabbed, and by whom, is a mystery. The deceased was seen a moment previous coming up Vesey-street in company with another negro, who had a banjo in his hand. As soon as the deceased fell his companion darted out of sight. From the fact of blood having been traced some distance down Vesey-street, and no outcry having been made by the deceased, it is believed that the stabbing must have taken place in some groggery or other place he had been visiting. The body was taken to the Third Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day.

A man named JOHN DOHERTY was arrested at 8 o'clock last evening for passing a counterfeit $10 bill on the Exchange Bank of Batavia, (N. Y.) at the clothing-store No. 364 Grand-street.

The General Markets, yesterday, were brisker and somewhat firmer, for Flour. Wheat was in rather better request, and some large sales were reported for export. Prices varied but slightly. Corn was moderately inquired for at improved rates. The supply was limited. Cotton was more sought after, and it closed a shade higher. Provisions were quiet at about former quotations. Coffee was pretty freely dealt in at full prices. Sugars and Molasses were heavy and drooping. Other branches of trade appeared about the same as previously represented.

The Cattle markets were again largely supplied yesterday. During two weeks the City receipts of Beef Cattle have been 7,570 head, an excess of 1,364 over the average supply for two weeks in 1857. The freedom from snow-blockades on the railroads greatly facilitates forwarding animals from the Western States, and the receipts are quite large from that direction. Ohio has alone contributed over one thousand cattle during the present week. The price of Beef went down again yesterday, the average sales at Forty-fourth-street being nearly 1c. below those of last week, and the average sales of the day fully ½c. The total decline in two weeks has been 1½c.@2c. ℔ lb. on the net weight, or 15 to 20 ℔ cent. on the wholesale cut of beef to the butchers. The consumers will of course share in this.

The Cuban Question—Mysterious Movements at Washington.

We have sundry interesting rumors from Washington, all encouraging the belief that, while President BUCHANAN is very anxiously looking one way, he is very diligently, though quietly, *rowing* in another. While the whole country is wondering how he can possibly escape from the entanglement of Kansas and Central American affairs, he is turning the whole current of his efforts and all the resources of his ingenuity to the acquisition of CUBA. He very justly supposes that the accomplishment of this object would divert public attention entirely from the minor points of his Administration, and rally to its support the great mass of the people in all sections of the country.

It is scarcely necessary to recall the several occasions upon which Mr. BUCHANAN has indicated his deliberate and determined purpose to make the acquisition of Cuba the leading act of his administration. His declarations in the celebrated Ostend Manifesto are explicit and full. The Cincinnati Platform alluded to the subject in very clear and unmistakable terms. In his conversations with Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, previous to the election, as reported by the latter in a letter which became very familiar during the canvass, Mr. BUCHANAN said, in the most unreserved manner, that he considered the acquisition of Cuba a matter of the utmost importance to this country, and that if he could secure its accomplishment during his term, he would cheerfully "*resign* and hand the office over to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE." Our Washington correspondent some weeks since stated that the President was desirous of appointing Mr. BELMONT to the Spanish Mission, from a knowledge of his sentiments on the subject, and from a belief that his connection with the great house of ROTHSCHILD would give him peculiar facilities for effecting its peaceful purchase. We now learn that this intention is still cherished, and that the President only awaits indications of public sentiment upon it to carry it into effect. We should consider it very doubtful whether Mr. BELMONT would return to Europe on such an errand; but we have no doubt whatever of the President's correctness in supposing that he would have peculiar advantages for conducting such a negotiation to a successful issue.

But it is not alone to peaceful diplomacy that the President is turning his attention. The Washington *Union* had a significant article a day or two since, which was copied in the TIMES, denouncing the *private* fillibusterism of WALKER and saying that "*it would be a very easy matter to find grounds of quarrel*" with any of the countries whose territories we might consider needful for our security, and that it would be much better to seize them in open war than by such movements as those which have been made upon Nicaragua. And an incident which has recently come to our knowledge, in connection with the Military Department of the Government, gives additional importance to these declarations.

Some four or five weeks since, the rumor was current in military circles that Gen. TOTTEN, the head of the Engineer Department at Washington, had had unpleasant differences with the Secretary of War, and that he had received a *furlough*, which would permit his absence from the Capital for six months. We are now informed that he has been ordered upon a tour of inspection of all the military fortifications *upon the Gulf*, and it is also stated that this tour of inspection *will be extended to the Moro Castle at Havana*. Of course he will visit Cuba for his health, as everybody does: but as his bureau at Washington proved to be, upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, in possession of a very perfect plan of the fortifications at Vera Cruz, it is not at all unlikely that upon his return it will be equally prepared for a similar contingency in the case of Cuba.

All these things do not amount to positive evidence of an intention on the part of the President to take any steps towards effecting the acquisition of Cuba:—but as indications of a probable purpose, they are certainly worthy of some degree of public attention.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY.—It was announced a few days since, in a special telegram to the TIMES from Washington, that the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, had adopted resolutions sustaining Senator DOUGLAS in his position upon the Kansas question. The statement has since been contradicted, but we find it substantially confirmed by the official report of the proceedings of the Convention contained in the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 9th inst.

It seems from this report, that during the day resolutions were adopted indorsing the Federal Administration, and declaring that "JESSE D. BRIGHT and GRAHAM N. FITCH, the Senators elect, are worthy the high position in which they were unanimously placed by their party." At the evening session the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 878 to 116, which was afterwards made unanimous:

"*Resolved*, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and that by a practical application of that doctrine the people of a State or of a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting at the ballot-box any Constitution that may be formed for their Government; and that *hereafter* no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State without a fair expression of the will of the people being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application for admission."

The Washington *Union* calls special attention to the word "hereafter" in this resolution, and endeavors to found an argument upon its use in favor of the admission of Kansas *without* any such submission of its Constitution to the popular vote. The attempt is futile. The admission of Kansas into the Union is just as much a future event as the admission of Mexico or Cuba:—and the word "hereafter" applies to it, therefore, quite as directly and unmistakeably as to any other case, real or supposed.

It is a little singular to find the Washington *Union* so anxious to evade, in the case of Kansas, the application of a general principle which it admits to be true, and which it concedes should be applied to every *other* case that may arise. The inexpediency of such a course is not a whit less manifest than its absurdity.

Has Anything Been Lost by the Panic?

It requires very little argument to demonstrate that the community suffers no injury from gamblers' losses, beyond the loss of the time wasted at the gaming-table, which might have employed in some useful occupation. The losses on the Stock Exchange are of a similar nature. Individuals may be "lamed for life," and princely fortunes may be swept away in an hour; but the community suffers no diminution of wealth, and all the elements of prosperity remain unchanged. What is true of gamblers and stockjobbers is also true, to a certain extent, of losses by mercantile failures. A thousand merchants may fail, but all the wealth of the country remains undiminished. The London *Times* estimates the amount of liabilities of the firms in Great Britain that have suspended since October at £100,000,000, but assumes that, notwithstanding this enormous amount of unliquidated debt, comparatively nothing has been lost to the country.

This is a consolatory view to take of the subject and it is, no doubt, in the main a correct one. The actual losses which a community sustains are in the loss of crops, the destruction of property by fire and shipwreck, the cost of wars, the paralyzing of a special branch of trade or manufactures, and the demoralization of the people which leads to the diminution of their industrial and productive energies. These are the losses which a country suffers from, while but little injury is sustained in consequence of the suspensions or failures of those merchants and traders who borrow from Peter to pay Paul.

According to a circular issued from one of our mercantile agencies in this City, the amount of losses sustained by the defalcations of absconding and swindling debtors in the United States during the past year amounts to the appalling sum of $5,222,500; but large as this sum appears, we fear it does not adequately represent in figures the actual extent of our commercial rascalities, though we presume it is not meant to indicate the swindling losses of any of the great moneyed institutions of the country. It will give some idea, however, to the general mind, of the terrible cost to the people of the lack of honesty. Added to these swindling losses there is the sum of $20,000,000 owing by suspended firms which will pay nothing, while there are 3,839 concerns owing $197,080,500, which will not pay more than forty or fifty per cent. of their liabilities. The actual losses sustained by the failures of the year are estimated at only $143,780,000, which is hardly a third of the amount estimated by the London *Times* as the losses by failures in Great Britain. But, there having been no actual destruction of the elements of wealth, it is assumed that the country is just as rich now in all that makes a people prosperous as it was before the revulsion commenced.

The real losses which we have sustained have been by fire and shipwreck, and these have not been so large as in years past. Our total losses by shipwreck are estimated at $20,000,000, and our losses by fires in all parts of the United States have been but little more than the same amount, less by at least five millions than they were last year from the same cause. The great fire of 1835, in this City, swept off in one night twenty millions of property, equal to all the conflagrations in all parts of the Union during the past year. So that, upon the whole, notwithstanding all the commercial disasters of the last year, the actual diminution of the wealth of the country has been less than in other years. The losses owing to the suspension of some of our manufacturing establishments, occasioned by the general derangement of business, have been much more serious than those arising from the failures or suspensions of mercantile firms. But even these losses will be abundantly made up by the increased activity of business hereafter.

KEEP COOL.—We understand that the ice companies are getting excited, and their expectations in regard to prices next Summer are running up to fever heat. They refuse to make any contracts for the next season, and are warming themselves with the thought of disposing of their commodity at unheard-of prices in July and August. They are perfectly jubilant at the sure prospect of their entire stock being forced into liquidation. The ice-houses, it is said, however, have quite two years' stock of the "thick-ribbed" remaining from the last year's crop, which was a remarkably good one, so that the proprietors of our great hotels, restaurants, and ice-creameries may remain perfectly cool notwithstanding the warm weather. There are icicles to come; but, even if they should not, and the thermometer should not rise to the freezing point this Winter, there will be ice enough for the next year, though we may have to pay more for it than we have been accustomed to do. Boston, too, instead of sending her usual cargoes to Calcutta and Cuba, might assist us with a few lumps of Wenham Lake in case of need. We would advise every one, therefore, to keep entirely cool during this warm spell, and entertain no uncomfortable apprehensions as to ice next Summer.

The Murderers in the Tombs.

Two murderers, whose crimes have excited considerable interest, are now in the Tombs under sentence of death—MICHAEL CANCEMI for the murder of Policeman ANDERSON, and JAMES RODGERS for the murder of JOHN SWANSTON.

Officer ANDERSON was universally liked and respected; he was killed in the faithful performance of his duty; and, for these reasons, there has been more than an ordinary desire to bring his murderer to justice. CANCEMI's case has obtained further notoriety from the fact that, at the first trial, the Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. He was, accordingly, tried a second time and convicted; but, at the last hour, the sentence of the law has been stayed and the prisoner has received another chance for his life. We learn from Albany that the Court of Appeals has granted a new trial, upon the oath of CANCEMI's counsel that additional and important testimony has been brought to light—testimony, it is urged, which will cast a serious doubt upon the justice of the prisoner's conviction.

If we look back at the evidence upon which CANCEMI was twice tried, it is difficult to imagine a more complete and unbroken chain of proof than that made out against him. Upon the morning of the 21st of July last a burglary was committed in the shoe store of Mr. SAMMIS, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets. The burglar was interrupted in his work by Mr. and Mrs. ANONI, who lived in the basement. He was armed, and, as he passed out of the store, he threatened first the woman and then her husband with his pistol. They were too much alarmed to intercept him, but the former cried out "Stop thief"—and this cry, heard by Policeman ANDERSON, brought him at once to the spot. Seeing a man emerge from the store, under such suspicious circumstances, the officer endeavored to arrest him, and while engaged in the performance of this duty he received the pistol wound that caused almost instantaneous death. The murderer immediately fled.

In this case the point turns altogether upon the identity of CANCEMI with the burglar of Mr. SAMMIS' store and the murderer of the police officer. It must be admitted that, so far as the evidence upon the trial went, there was not a link missing in the chain of testimony that established CANCEMI's guilt. He was seen by witnesses walking towards the store on the morning of the 21st of July. He was seen going into the store, and he was seen coming out, and though no one actually witnessed the murder, yet many heard the report of the pistol-shot and saw CANCEMI running from the spot in the direction of Elm-street. The fugitive was closely followed, and was ultimately arrested at his own home, No. 120 Worth-street. His manner at the time, and particularly his exclamation of "Me no shoot," have been regarded as confirmation of guilt, and other circumstances, too numerous to detail, have tended to fasten upon him the burden of this crime. CANCEMI's pretence that, seeing a man shoot another on the morning in question, he ran away to avoid arrest on suspicion of being implicated, is a poor explanation of his hurried flight. It would imply a weakness and ignorance wholly at variance with CANCEMI's character. He has been long enough in this country to know that it is not our custom to punish indiscriminately the innocent and the guilty. The fresh evidence brought to light is, however, important enough to warrant another investigation. It seems that two men, standing near Centre Market at the time of the murder, heard the report of the pistol, and, immediately afterwards, saw a man, who was *not* CANCEMI, running in the direction of the Bowery. This, if clearly established, might raise a doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, and that doubt, faint though it be, should be given in favor of mercy. The fact, moreover, that he was not *seen* to commit the deed and is convicted of it only by inference, is entitled to very great weight in the case.

The other murderer to whom we have alluded is JAMES RODGERS, a youth of seventeen. Over his case there does not hang the shadow of a doubt. He is a type of the New-York rowdy; and when, in the frenzy of intoxication, he drew his knife and plunged it into the heart of a man who had done him no wrong, and against whom he could not have borne any malice, he displayed that wanton brutality which seems to distinguish the ruffians that infest this City. On the night of the 17th of October last, RODGERS, in company with two other youths, encountered Mr. and Mrs. SWANSTON, whom they had never seen before, near the corner of Twenty-first-street and Tenth-avenue. The young men rudely pushed against the lady, and her husband remonstrated with them upon their conduct. This was the only provocation—if provocation it can be termed at all—that RODGERS received. He turned fiercely, drew his knife, and though held back for a moment by his companions, he succeeded in releasing himself from their grasp, and immediately assaulted SWANSTON. But one blow was delivered, and SWANSTON, with a cry of "Oh! I'm murdered," ran a few paces, fell, and instantly died. The assassin fled, but was completely identified as the wretched youth who is now condemned to lose his life in expiation of his offence. RODGERS was certainly drunk at the time: he probably was not aware of the crime he was committing, and simply obeyed his own degraded instincts. Even now, as he lies in the Tombs awaiting his doom, he has scarcely enough intellect to realize his position, or to contemplate his crimes in this world, or his hopes in the next. He has never received the first rudiments of education, and his ideas of religion are less intelligent than those of a Western savage would be. It is melancholy to reflect that this City contains numbers of youths like RODGERS. They have no moral perception of right or wrong, and it is only when they have advanced in years, and have learned by experience that crime is sooner or later punished, that they abandon their course of open violation of the law. RODGERS has been more unlucky than many others no worse than himself, for one of his earliest attempts at rowdyism has been an offence from the punishment of which there is no escape.

Operatic Enterprises.

Everything prospers in New-York but the Italian Opera. But that institution always has its blessedness in the failure too, like man in general. Every operatic manager, at the end of a season, is in the condition of Dogberry, a "fellow that hath had losses." It is more than thirty years since the first Italian Opera troupe, with the peerless GARCIA for its bright particular star, gave us New-Yorkers a taste of MOZART and ROSSINI, and from that time down to the present season, every new enterprise of the kind—and they have been altogether too numerous to mention—has resulted in a financial *fiasco*. There has never before been known such persistency of effort so uniformly crowned with disaster. There has not been even one instance of success to lure on other adventurers. Failure, failure, failure, has been the uniform and unvarying rule. Sisyphus, who has done duty as the type of unsuccessful efforts since the time of the heathen deities, might be permitted to rest for a while, and a New-York Italian Opera manager be allowed to take his place. All other speculators, even the dealers in Potosi lead mines, have their ups and downs, their runs of luck, but Opera managers always end in a loss.

Yet, notwithstanding this uniformity of failure, it is continually repeated that the Opera is an indispensable element in our civilization, that it is necessary for the enjoyment of the refined, the luxurious, the traveled, the dollared, in short, the upper classes, who, with all their wealth, and all their resources for intellectual pleasures, cannot possibly exist without the sensuous delights of the Opera. Music of the highest quality and the fascinations of the lyric stage, as we are told, are indispensable in a rich and luxurious metropolis like New-York. But, if the Opera is so essential to the wealthy classes, if with all their opportunities for recreation they cannot contrive to bear the burden of existence without this crowning work of human genius, why do they not pay a sufficient price for it to insure the enjoyment of it? Why is it that they pay so liberally for all their other enjoyments and gorgeous pleasures, while they are so niggardly and pinching in their so-called support of the only recreation which is said to be indispensable to them? Is it because they know that no sooner will one manager fail than another will immediately step into his shoes and be but too happy to sacrifice himself for the mere pleasure of furnishing the public with their dear, enchanting, and indispensable operatic enjoyments?

It is very certain that our wealthy and refined classes do not expect to obtain any of their other enjoyments without paying suitably for them. They purchase costly paintings, give orders to sculptors, furnish their houses magnificently, and some of them even exhibit their rare works of art for the benefit of the public; and yet they will not support the Opera. This conduct is quite as mysterious as it certainly is anomalous.

We must confess that we can find no other explanation of it than that their alleged love of the Opera is the sheerest simulation, and that in fact they do not care a copper about it. The theatres, circuses, minstrels, and all other public amusements of the City are liberally supported by the general public, and the classes for whose enjoyment they are designed. The Opera alone, which is supposed to be the special necessity of the refined and wealthy, is the only public amusement not sustained by the patronage of those for whom it is provided.

The present manager of the Opera, it is said, like all his predecessors, has lost money by the enterprise, and will terminate his season of fifty nights with a very serious deficiency in his treasury, unless his last three nights should prove miraculously successful. We are very sorry for it. The Opera, if not a positive necessity, has become a chief source of recreation to a large part of our population, and one of the attractions of the City; it is of special benefit to the dealers in fancy articles, to hotel keepers, milliners, mantua makers, livery stable men, and a good many other trades; but our citizens can hardly expect that an institution like the Opera, which involves so great an outlay of capital, and requires so much real ability to conduct it even to a disastrous termination, should be forever kept up unless it can be now and then made sufficiently remunerative to tempt capitalists and men of talent to engage in it. The race of ambitious and enterprising empresarios must, in the course of nature, after a while come to an end, and the opera will be no more in New-York, and Tara's halls will not be half so desolate as the Academy of Music in Fourteenth-street.

Northern Boundary of the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Deeply interested in whatever tends to the advancement and adornment of this City, and deeming the Central Park one of the most important measures that has ever been undertaken to give it a Metropolitan character, and to render this City a delightful place of residence, I think you have done the public a great service in the wise suggestions made in the TIMES of the 7th instant relative to the Northern Boundary of the Park. I am glad to see that your views are approved by other papers of the City. It is so obvious to any person familiar with the ground that the Park should end where the high rocky land meets the Harlem Commons, that it is strange that any other boundary was ever thought of.

The Park now ends at One-hundred-and-sixth-street, an arbitrary line, having no reference whatever to the conformation of the land by which Nature has clearly indicated where the northern line of the Park should be. At One-hundred-and-sixth-street the land is higher, and still rises towards the north, so that buildings on the north side of One-hundred-and-sixth-street would entirely obstruct a view from this point of the Park that is not excelled by that from any other point within its limits. The high rocky bluff terminates abruptly at about One-hundred-and-tenth-street, the level of the Harlem Commons being not less than 40 feet below the point at the Howder House. It is not necessary that any portion of these flats should be added to the Park so that its northerly line should run along One-hundred-and-tenth-street; indeed its beauty will be enhanced by a northerly line traced where the low lands meet the foot of the rocky hill. The land below One-hundred-and-sixth and One-hundred-and-tenth-streets is almost valueless for building purposes, and could doubtless be purchased at a much less rate than they could have been when the Park was laid out. Were it deemed necessary to purchase all lying between One-hundred-and-sixth and One-hundred-and-tenth streets and the Fifth and Sixth avenues there would be but about 64 acres including the lands of the various streets, and by following the line of the base of the high land the quantity would be diminished by at least one-third.

The prospect at this point of rocks is of unequaled beauty and variety. Below lie the long level of the Harlem Commons, in the distance the High Bridge, with its magnificent arches; the East River, Long Island, the southern part of Westchester, the high lands and other features of great beauty and variety.

You are entitled to the thanks of the public for calling attention to this matter, and I trust that the Commissioners of the Park, of whose movements I am a careful observer, will take some measures to add to the Park the portion of high land to which you have alluded.

I may add, that I have not a foot of ground to be affected by the proposed change, and am in no way interested other than as a citizen.

Yours respectfully, [illegible]

We are glad to find this matter, which we brought to the public notice in the TIMES of the 7th inst., attracting something of the attention which it deserves. Few persons are more conversant with the subject, or better qualified to give an opinion upon it, than the writer of the above communication, whose views upon it, we observe, are shared by the *Tribune* and the *Evening Post*.

The Central Park, it is evident, is to be by far the most attractive feature of New-York. No city in the world will possess a Park superior to it in many respects. It will effect a marked change in the habits of our people,—bringing out every pleasant day hundreds and thousands of carriages, and creating a kind of delightful recreation which thus far has no existence in this City. The roads for driving and riding are now monopolized by the "fast men" of the town—low in their tastes, rude and abusive in their manners, and making themselves and their trotting establishments a terror to all who have any regard for their personal safety or peace of mind. They have banished everything like fashionable driving and riding from the Island.

The Central Park, however, will restore it and give this showy and delightful recreation a splendid field. The Park will be crowded with citizens and with strangers, and nothing should be left undone to improve all the natural advantages which the ground affords. The only point which has been overlooked is the one specified: the exclusion from the Park of the sightly point of ground to which we have called attention.

We trust the Commissioners will examine this matter and take such steps as may be necessary to remedy this defect.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGE.—Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD, confirmed on Tuesday as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge CURTIS, is a native of New-Hampshire and 53 years of age. He began the practice of the law in Maine, and has since made that State his place of residence. He represented a Maine District in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses; and in 1846 became United States Attorney-General under the Administration of Mr. POLK. While occupying that position he was delegated as one of the Commissioners to exchange ratifications of the Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty with Mexico; the other Commissioner being Hon. A. H. SEVIER, of Arkansas. The ratifications having been exchanged, Mr. CLIFFORD was ordered to remain in Mexico as the Resident Minister from the United States. He was recalled in the following year, upon a change in the Administration, and was succeeded by Hon. ROBERT P. LETCHER. Since that time, Mr. CLIFFORD has taken no very prominent part in public affairs. He is a Pro-Slavery Democrat.

ANOTHER RESUMPTION.—The Rhode Island Banks resumed specie payments yesterday, but the Providence *Journal* says that nobody will know the difference. Probably not. But the most important resumptions that we now hear of, are the resumptions of work by the cotton and woolen mills in various parts of New-England. Almost every day we hear of some manufacturing establishment commencing operations again—not in all cases to the full extent of their working capacity—but sufficient to keep the machinery in order and to give employment to a good many laborers. The manufacturers are not rushing headlong into business again, but are prudently feeling their way along, and, as business revives in the Spring, as it must do, all the suspended mills will be set in motion again to supply the demand which the diminished stocks of goods must create.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT.—Miss WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, gives a musical entertainment to-night at the Mozart Hall, opposite Bond-street. Miss WILLIAMS is a ballad singer, and has studied under one of the best ballad composers of the age—Mr. SAMUEL LOVER. In Europe she enjoys a reputation for the entertainment which she offers to-night. In this country, owing to a variety of causes, she has failed to make the impression to which she is fairly entitled by her merits. We believe it is Miss WILLIAMS' intention to return to her home, and a principal object of this Concert is to furnish the necessary means to enable her to do so. Ballad singing is one of the most difficult branches of art, and one that appeals to the popular heart more than any other. A good ballad singer ought to be patronized, and we trust that on this occasion Miss WILLIAMS will have no reason to find fault with the liberality and appreciation of our public. The programme is excellent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow night (Friday) MOZART's Opera of "Don Giovanni" will be produced with all the strength of the Company here. The chorus and orchestra will number upwards of two hundred performers. It will, unquestionably be, the musical event of the season. Sale of tickets commences to-day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—After an engagement of unusual length and success, the "Wonderful RAVELS" make their last appearance to-night. It will be some time before we shall have an opportunity of seeing them again; and even this promise is clouded by a threat that the present is their last appearance before a New-York audience. Be this as it may, it is clearly an opportunity to display a genial feeling toward these admirable artists. We hope the house will be crowded.

SUGAR-GROWERS' CONVENTION.—A Convention of Northwestern Sugar-growers assembled at Springfield, Ill., on the 7th inst. The meetings were held in the State House and were largely attended. Judge CASON presided. Letters were received from cultivators of the Chinese cane in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and other States; all expressing satisfaction at the results of culture. One cultivator gives, as the result of his experiments, accounts of a yield of [illegible] pounds of brown sugar and 74 gallons of molasses from a single acre. Another states that the poorest ground produced the richest cane; and one more, a third dwells upon the value of the seed as an article of food; the average yield being 25 bushels per acre. It is said the seed produces a flour equal to the best Pennsylvania buckwheat, both in quality and quantity. The Convention debated the propriety of organizing a "Northern Sugar-cane Association," but finally decided it inexpedient to form a body distinct from the General State Agricultural Society. A [illegible] Committee, appointed to report upon the best method of expressing the juice of the cane, reported in favor of a machine consisting of three smooth cast iron rollers, placed vertically or horizontally, but declined to decide upon the relative virtues of steam or horse power. The Convention adjourned, after empowering the President to appoint a Committee of Nine to collect facts and statistics in relation to the growth of sugar. The meeting developed a number of interesting facts, and has given a powerful impulse to this new branch of enterprise.

☞ The City Hall bell was cracked yesterday. The five years for which it was warranted were out last week. The City Hall clock still tells 20 minutes after 3; no more no less.

☞ The following cases will be called in the Court of Appeals to-day: Nos. 31, 32, 4, 15, 25, 26, 78, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 52, 60, 50, 51, 56, 67, 38, 14, 43.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible] with the Minnesota and Kansas [illegible]—The Democracy of Wisconsin [illegible]—Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Senate Committee on Territories have postponed until Saturday any vote on reporting the Minnesota Constitution. Some members of the Committee avow the purpose to keep it back until the Kansas Constitution is ready, so as to let the Senate act on both simultaneously. This is now evidently the policy.

A private dispatch received to-day from Madison announces that the Democratic Caucus of the Wisconsin Legislature unanimously indorsed the Douglas policy relative to the Lecompton Constitution.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The National Agricultural Society commenced its sixth annual meeting at the Smithsonian Institute to-day. Twenty-four States and Territories were represented by numerous delegates. The proceedings were interesting and important. President [illegible] delivered a [illegible].

The Senate to-day confirmed THOMAS W. FLEMING as Surveyor of Customs at Augusta, Georgia.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore PAULDING.

The Senate debated the motion to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment to the joint resolution, extending and defining the power of the President in regard to the nomination of officers who are affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board, which amendment prescribed that there shall be no such construction as will allow an increase of the number of officers on the active service list, as now authorized by law.

Messrs. HOUSTON, TOOMBS and others earnestly favored the reconsideration, contending that the effect of the proviso was to prevent justice being done to the officers who have been injuriously affected by the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Mr. TOOMBS spoke of these officers as being victims of the most perfidious treachery.

Mr. STUART argued that no necessity had been shown for increasing the active list. Although a great deal had been said about injustice, the specifications had not been mentioned.

Mr. DAVIS mentioned two cases of gallant officers who were struck down while on honorable service—the one in Puget's Sound and the other on the Coast of Africa.

Mr. HALE eulogized Commodore STEWART, and denounced the Retiring Board generally. When he closed his remarks there was a slight demonstration of applause in the galleries, which were densely crowded by officers of the Navy Yard and others.

After a long debate the amendment was rejected, and a joint resolution passed, with another amendment limiting the power of the President to nominate to six months after the passage of this act.

Mr. BROWN gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to Mr. DOOLITTLE's joint resolution for a medal to Commodore PAULDING, to the effect that Congress has heard, with surprise, of the arrest of WALKER and others at Punta Arenas by PAULDING, and feeling satisfied that the said act was a violation of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua, and not sanctioned by any existing law, Congress disavows the act, and being officially satisfied that the said PAULDING acted without instructions from the President or the Secretary of the Navy, hereby expresses its condemnation of his conduct in this regard.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's annual message.

Mr. CURTIS argued that from the earliest period of our national history till now, the Government has interposed in various ways to restrain our citizens from fitting out hostile expeditions against nations with which we are at peace. The operations of General WALKER afforded evidence of the necessity of the application of the neutrality laws. He adverted to the enormous expense of keeping the various routes across the Isthmus open. The routes were too long and distant, and the country too sickly to be to the advantage of the Government. To reach the Pacific a direct line should be taken across our own territory. It was wrong for the Government to go into fillibustering operations, but this has been its policy for years past, and it has winked too long at private fillibustering. An examination of the documents would show that Commodore PAULDING has, like a true and honest sailor, carried out his instructions. It was not his duty to expound the law.

Mr. CLAY said this was the first time he had the privilege to address the Legislative Assembly, and he was gratified in now rising to sustain what he believed to be law and order. They had seen the remarkable spectacle of an Administration apparently unsupported by its own friends, and on the reception of every Message from the President opportunities were taken to assail and pick at him. He acquiesced in every word that the President had written on the Central American question. It was necessary that instructions should be issued for intercepting WALKER's expedition, and to restrain our citizens from acts violative of the Neutrality laws. General WALKER was brought home, with the view of saving his neck, and for that he should be grateful. He broke not only international law, but statute law. He escaped from this country under false colors. Mr. CLAY maintained that it was not only in the power but that it was the duty of the President to send for General WALKER over the high seas and bring him back. He thought that Commodore PAULDING had committed a grave error, and that this remark by the President was sufficient censure on the conduct of that officer.

Mr. POTTLE said that there was but one feeling among all right-minded men, and that was satisfaction that WALKER had been arrested in his career of crime; and to that extent PAULDING had vindicated the honor and integrity of the country. He heartily concurred with the President in his views on this question. Although in the opposition, he would endeavor to sustain him as far as he could, even against the President's political friends. He entered his protest against the system of Americanization which was so earnestly advocated on all sides of the Hall. Before he could unite in it he must first understand by what right it was to be undertaken, and what are the precise objects and purposes. He denied that we have the right to Americanize Central America without an invitation; and that because that country be advantageous to us, we have the right to lay violent hands upon it. Before undertaking to Americanize our neighbors they should be informed of our theory of Government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence; and its practical working under the Constitution. In regard to human bondage he earnestly deprecated territorial aggrandizement. The acquisition of every foot of land, as experience had proved, had only weakened the country and engendered animosities [illegible].

Mr. LAMAR frankly acknowledged that the promotion of Southern interests was secondary only to the preservation of Southern honor. Although the South was in a minority, she, relying on the invincibility of truth and right, has been enabled to command the respect of her friends, and to defy the malice of her enemies. While justifying the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, and the result of their action, he said that Governor WALKER had violated his pledges, disgraced his trust, and in fleeing from Kansas had scattered firebrands of discord and dissension, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who was for lugging in California over all law, was now endeavoring to outrage the rights of the Southern States, and subjecting Kansas to the rigors of the Inquisition, because there was but a slight prospect of its becoming a Slave State.

The Chairman reminded the gentleman that he was not in order to allude to Senators by their names.

Mr. LAMAR replied, that he did not allude to any Senator, but to a distinguished aspirant for the Presidency. [Laughter.]

Mr. [illegible] contended that the true doctrine is, that when the Government is at peace with any nation, every citizen is at peace with it. If Government cannot invade a Territory citizens cannot. A treaty of peace is as broad as the country and embraces every individual in it. It would be a monstrous doctrine if a hundred or a thousand men could invade and attack a neighboring nation with which we are at peace. PAULDING did nothing less than his duty in arresting WALKER, and it was our duty, under the law of nations, to send him back for punishment by the offended State. The President had committed a blunder in using too mild and forbearing towards WALKER.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER thought it was our best policy to let the Neutrality Laws stand. He did not believe that WALKER had violated them. He knew that WALKER was not a pirate and a robber, therefore such epithets had been unjustly applied to him. WALKER was a quiet, modest, self-poised man, of fine education, and understood the laws better than many who so grossly and coarsely denounced him. PAULDING's arrest of WALKER was a usurpation of power not warranted by the Constitution, but that he (Mr. ZOLLICOFFER) believed that it was in the spirit of his instructions.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

The Confirmation of Mr. Clifford—Minister to Madrid—Opposition to Collector Schell, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

NATHAN CLIFFORD has been confirmed as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States! Comment is scarcely necessary. A weak man, without force of character enough to make personal or political foes, his nomination aroused a host of indignant protests against it, because of the unfitness of the nominee. No other charge was brought against him than this, and twenty-three Senators of the United States, including gentlemen of all parties, stand upon the record as having thus solemnly pledged their personal opinions against his fitness! Indeed he escaped rejection on that ground only by the absence of a Senator, whose duty to his country and his Constitution required his presence upon so important an occasion, and by the eccentricity of another, whose [illegible] is against his own vote, and whose constituents will feel insulted by that vote. How long can the Supreme Court be expected to maintain the least hold upon the respect and confidence of the country, *in view of the precedent established in this last appointment to its bench?*

What has become of that new Minister to Madrid? It cannot have escaped attention that the President, in his Message, went out of his way to suggest the importance of the Spanish Mission, and to indicate his purpose to send a new incumbent out *at an early day*, to succeed Mr. DODGE, and to press home some matters in discussion requiring to be disposed of. Since then various other missions have been attended to and filled—but the Madrid appointment, about which the President was in such special haste, remains untouched.

The secret of the delay is simply this. As I long ago advised you, it was Mr. BUCHANAN's fixed purpose to give that place to AUGUSTE BELMONT; but the premature announcement of the fact excited opposition in certain quarters too serious to be overlooked. As a consequence, the President has adopted the policy of "masterly inactivity" for awhile, to see whether affairs could be made to take such shape as to admit of his carrying out his original policy. In the meantime members of the Cabinet have been continually throwing out feelers to ascertain whether the nomination of Mr. BELMONT is too objectionable to admit of its approval by the Senate. I have serious doubts now whether it will ultimately be made—but am quite satisfied nevertheless that the President has not yet given it up altogether.

We have ominous rumors here of strong movements making by members of Congress, who are offended by Collector SCHELL's course, to prevent the transmission of his nomination to the Senate for confirmation. I do not think they have yet absolutely determined the plan of battle, but unless he can find means of allaying their hostility, it is quite evident that they will run him through a very dangerous gauntlet, if they do not actually secure his defeat. The charges they have to make against him are pretty severe, if sustained.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, granting relief to certain officers and soldiers, proposes that every one who served two years *during the War of 1812, or in any of the* Indian Wars previous to the 10th of June, 1812, shall be awarded a pension equal to half his pay as such officer or soldier, but not to exceed in any case the pay of a Captain of Infantry, such pay to commence on the 4th of March next, and to continue during his natural life. It also proposes to give a proportionate pension to all who served not less than six months, and to extend the benefits of the pension to the widows of all the two years' men who are deceased. This liberal and just measure will undoubtedly be pressed with earnest energy by the Senator from Vermont, who will receive the earnest thanks of the old soldiers for his efforts in their behalf.

An elegant reception was given this evening at the mansion of Attorney-General BLACK, which was attended by hundreds of the *élite* of our fashionable and official circles.

S.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. BURHANS, for repeal of the law loaning the credit of towns to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. TRUMAN, for an appropriation of 50 per cent. of the liquor license money to the erection of an inebriate asylum.

Mr. DIVEN, from the Committee on Expenditures, reported favorably the bill to provide for the Legislature postage.

The reports of the Auditor and of the Committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts were received.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. NOXON, to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under foreclosure of mortgage; also to amend the law exempting the homestead of a household having a family from execution.

By Mr. MATHER, to allow aliens to hold and convey real estate.

By Mr. SLOAN, relative to Receivers of Banks and incorporated companies, and for restoration by them of the property of banking institutions.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the charter of the Orphans' Home of the City of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to amend the law relative to New-York Dispensaries.

On motion of Mr. SPINOLA the messengers were each furnished with ten dollars worth of stationery.

So much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Utica Insane Asylum was referred to a select Committe of five.

Mr. SNOW introduced a bill in relation to the Lockport Hydraulic Canal Company.

Mr. TRUMAN reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn to sell their burial grounds.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and on rising, adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. FULLERTON moved the adoption of the rules and orders of the last Assembly, and advocated his motion on the ground that it would relieve the Clerk and familiarize members with the rules.

Mr. LANNING opposed the motion, and said the will of the majority alone should govern the body. The Democrats had offered to relieve the Clerk by electing a temporary Chairman, but they had been defeated. Probably the House would desire to alter the rules of the last Assembly when the proper time came; therefore he moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

On motion of Mr. MILLS, a vote was taken for Speaker with the following result:

Van Valkenburgh......	60	Alvord....................	55
Law........................	7	D. Miller.................	1

On motion of Mr. KALES, a second vote was taken, with the same result, except an increase of one for Mr. LAW, by the arrival of Mr. REYNOLDS.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, another vote was taken, and with the same result.

Mr. HAILEY, Republican, moved to adjourn till 7½ o'clock.

Mr. LANNING, Democrat, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Mr. HOWELL moved for another vote, which was taken, and had the same result.

Mr. C. BOUGHTON, American, moved to adjourn.

Mr. DELANCY moved to lay the motion on the table,—which was ruled out of order: and on a count the Clerk decided that the motion to adjourn was carried by Ayes, 60; Nays, 52.

Mr. LANNING challenged the count, and Messrs. LANNING and C. BOUGHTON were appointed tellers, and made the count. Ayes, 61; Nays, 55.

The House then adjourned.

Secret Legislative Caucuses, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

All parties here hold secret caucuses to-night. Nothing has yet transpired concerning them. The Americans are resolved to hold their position as before. There is some rumor of an intention to make an attempt to vote by ballot to-morrow.

Mr. BLISS, of Kings, was in his seat to-day, for the first time since his severe attack of sickness. He is recovering his health slowly.

News from Kansas.

ACTING GOVERNOR DENVER'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Governor DENVER's Message to the Kansas Legislature ascribes the bitter feeling and animosity existing in the Territory more to personal hostility than political considerations; refers to the harmonious action of the citizens of Nebraska as worthy of imitation by the people of Kansas; draws attention to the second section of the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, advising the avoidance of legislation until the action of Congress is ascertained, for should Kansas be admitted under that Constitution all their acts will be nullified; recommends early attention to the collection of revenue and the building of a prison; alludes to the rumor of the existence of an organization similar to the Danites of Utah, and advises action in reference thereto. Other suggestions are also made relative to amending the Election laws and protecting the School lands.

The Democrat has just received advices from Kansas, stating that the Free-State Legislature met at Topeka on the 4th instant, and after receiving Governor ROBINSON's Message, adjourned to Lawrence.

General CALHOUN was at Western Missouri, where he had made a speech denouncing the entrance into the Territory of large bodies of men, but countenancing the propriety of single individuals rendering assistance to their friends.

The Westport correspondent of the Republican gives the following as the official vote in Shawnee and Oxford Precincts: Shawnee, 531; Oxford, 738. In both there was a slight Democratic majority. There was very little voting in Lawrence and Topeka. A letter from Fort Scott, in the same paper, states that all was quiet in that section, and also that Bourbon County gives 300 Democratic majority.

A letter from Fort Smith, Arkansas, brings intelligence of the death of Captain HARNES, who had just returned from Utah.

The *Santa Fe* mail has arrived here. Governor RENCHER has been installed into office. About the usual number of Indian depredations are reported.

Inauguration of the Governor of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Governor HICKS was inaugurated to-day at noon. His address opens with a reference to the evils of foreign immigration and the naturalization question, and quotes the farewell address of WASHINGTON against foreign influence. He says the people of Maryland have declared, in a way not to be misunderstood, their appreciation of those evils and their determination to remedy them. The right to vote is conferred by the Constitution alone; its limitations are prescribed in that organic law, and it is evident from the result of the late elections, that the people of the State think it requires further guard. He next touches upon religious interference, and alluding to the attempt to divide the public School Fund among sectarian schools. He condemns the agitation of the Slavery question, and disunion sentiments, and says that while Maryland will hearken to no suggestion inimical to the slaveholding States, she will listen to no suggestion inimical to the Union with non-slaveholding States. He alludes to the recent election troubles, and disapproves of military interferences at the polls. He also alludes to the evil of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and to the law's delay in the prosecution of criminals.

The Ohio Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The resolutions introduced in the Ohio Senate on Saturday by Mr. PHELPS, Democrat, were put through yesterday afternoon under the gag rule by a vote of 24 to 14.

The resolutions express confidence in the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN; reaffirm the Cincinnati platform; look upon the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit the Constitution to the vote of the people as unwise and unfortunate for the peace of Kansas, and instruct our Senators in Congress and request our Representatives to vote against the Lecompton or any other Constitution which is not a clear expression of the will of the people.

Resolutions similarly instructing passed the House to-day by 60 to 44.

The Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Our State Legislature met to-day, but adjourned over until to-morrow. The Republicans have a majority in both houses.

The Democratic members in caucus last night passed resolutions indorsing the course of Senator DOUGLAS in regard to the Lecompton Convention.

News from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here this morning, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 10th. The English steamer at Havana from Mexico reports riots and rebellions.

At Havana Sugars were firm at unchanged rates. Molasses had declined.

The late firm of DRAKE & Co., of Havana, drew $100,000 in the late Havana lottery.

[Here the line south of Wilmington, N. C., ceased to work. We have no direct denial of the rumors which have been current in this city for a few days past concerning the ravages of yellow fever at Havana, but we have good reason to believe that no intelligence of the character indicated has been received over either of the Southern lines, and therefore the rumors are without any foundation whatever.]

The Murder in Hamilton.

UTICA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the atrocious double murder in Hamilton, Madison County, this State, have rendered a verdict that the terrible deed was performed by the son of Mr. and Mrs. COMSTOCK.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

WESENER's Brewery, situated on Jefferson and Batavia streets, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The amount of the loss is about $15,000, and the insurance (in two Hartford offices) $4,000.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara* sailed to-day at noon, with 51 passengers for Liverpool and 19 for Halifax, and $405,000 in specie.

Wreck of the Brig Terpsichore.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The *Republican* of this morning reports the wreck on Tybee Beach of the brig *Terpsichore*, from Rio de Janeiro, with 2,700 sacks of coffee. Cargo lost.

New Trial for Cancemi.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Court of Appeals have reversed the judgment in the case of MICHAEL CANCEMI, and have ordered a new trial.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

No. 30.—David A. Lecombeal *vs.* Franklin Steele.—Argument for plaintiff concluded.

No. 33.—The Commercial Bank of Manchester *vs.* Henry Buckner.—Argument for appellant commenced.

Non-Arrival of the North America.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 13—11 P. M.

The steamer *North American*, which left Liverpool for this port on Dec. 30, has not been signaled up to the present hour.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

There is fourteen feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is falling.

Weather Reports.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is clear and mild. The thermometer is at 32°.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

It is clear and mild here. The thermometer marks 30°.

FULTON, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is pleasant. The thermometer marks 30°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Pleasant weather, with the mercury at 30°.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is pleasant, and the thermometer indicates 35°.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The sky is cloudy, the weather cool, and the thermometer at 30°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Cool weather, with the thermometer at 40°.

FOND DU LAC, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is pleasant and clear. Mercury at 30°.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is mild and clear, and the thermometer marks 44°.

PEORIA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

We have clear weather; the thermometer marking 35°.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Clear, mild weather; the thermometer marking 35°.

ROCK ISLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Clear and pleasant weather, with the thermometer at 30°.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear weather; the mercury marking 25°.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is clear and pleasant; the thermometer marking 40°.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is clear and pleasant. The thermometer marks 45°.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

The weather is clear and mild. The thermometer at 36°.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear and cool weather, with the thermometer at 37°.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is cloudy, with a wind from the west. The mercury marks 44°.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear weather, with the thermometer at 44°.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Cloudy weather, with a westerly wind, and the thermometer at 40°.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is mild and clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 13—12 M.

Clear and pleasant weather, with the thermometer at 42°, and a light wind from the southwest.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Jan. 13—9 A. M.

Weather is cloudy and windy, with the mercury marking 38°.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Cold and clear weather, with the thermometer at 44° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 13—12 M.

The weather is cloudy and mild, the wind from the E. S. E., and the mercury at 49½°.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Cloudy and cold weather, with a northwest wind.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The wind is from the northwest, and the weather is cloudy and cold.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is clear, the wind from the northwest, and the thermometer at 25°

YARMOUTH, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is moderate and clear, the wind from the northwest, and the thermometer marking 22°

PICTOU, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

We have a little snow this morning, and a northwest wind.

BANGOR, Maine, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is clear and cool, with a light northwest wind. The thermometer marks 18° above zero.

EASTPORT, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The weather is clear and cold, the wind from the northwest, and the mercury indicating 20° above zero.

ST. JOHN, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear weather, with a northwest wind, and the thermometer at 13° above zero.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear weather, with the thermometer at 10° above zero.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Clear weather, with a northern wind, and the thermometer at 14° above zero.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40° above zero. Wind southeast.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy and mild. Wind northeast. Looks like rain. Thermometer 40°.

TROY, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40°.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear. Temperature mild. Thermometer about 40°.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Thermometer 45° above zero. The weather indicates rain.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear and mild. Thermometer 43° above zero. A light west wind is blowing.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy and mild. Thermometer 39° above zero.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Wind N. E. Thermometer 28 degrees above zero. Looks like snow.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 13—6 P. M.

There are indications of snow here. Wind N.E.

UTICA, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

It is rainy here. Wind east. Thermometer 42° above zero.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather mild. Sky clear, and wind southwest. Mercury 42°.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear. Thermometer 40° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear. Thermometer 48° above zero.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P.M.

It has the appearance of rain here. The weather is chilly and the sky overcast.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P.M.

Weather chilly. Sky overcast. Signs of snow.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P.M.

Weather cloudy. Thermometer 32° above.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P.M.

Weather cloudy and cold. Wind N. W.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather clear. A light N. W. wind is blowing.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Thermometer 28° above zero.

FREDERICTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy with appearance of snow. Thermometer 20° above zero.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Thermometer 22° above zero.

CHATHAM, Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy and indicating snow. Wind northeast.

EASTPORT, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 13—6 P. M.

Weather cloudy. Wind northeast. Thermometer 25° above zero.

Boston Ship-Building—The Steamer Voyageur de la Mer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The miserable controversy got up in reference to the Egyptian steamer, only calculated to injure the reputation of American engineers at home and abroad, has its origin in two causes, and is now kept alive by as many sets of men. One cause is found in the local jealousy excited in the minds of certain New-Yorkers, because Mr. STONE, an enterprising Bostonian, residing at Beyroot, in Syria, a dependency of Egypt, succeeded in obtaining a contract to build for the Viceroy of Egypt a steam yacht, which he very naturally determined to construct in his own native city, Boston; whereat certain liberal-minded New-Yorkers raised their voices loud in condemnation; declaring that it was a great error, as the before-named STONE should have built the ship in New-York, the only suitable place to construct such a ship; adding, in their just and virtuous indignation, that the Bostonians had a great deal of assurance to undertake such an enterprise—adding that the ship would be a total failure, &c. Boston, in her turn, becomes indignant, and hurls defiance at her liberal-minded antagonist, and promises to out-do all that New-York has ever done in this line, *i. e.*, iron ship-building. Now, what are the real merits of the case? First, a firm of engineers are employed by the contractor, Mr. STONE, to *design* and *draw* suitable plans for a pair of marine engines. The plans are drawn and put in the hands of the Atlantic Foundry, Boston, who build the same after the drawings furnished them by the engineers who designed the engines. The engines and boilers so planned are completed, or nearly so, when it is discovered that the boilers will not do, as much difficulty will arise from the use of salt water and other causes. Owing to these causes, they are rejected, and the Montgomery boilers are adopted. The first boilers are of the *horizontal tubular* kind, now in use on the English steamer *Persia*, and the American steamer *Vanderbilt*. This unqualified rejection of the boilers built in Boston, and the adoption of the Montgomery boiler, produced a storm of jealous feeling, which showed itself in all kinds of ill-natured remarks on New-York work, and the new boilers, &c.; this rejection was considered a forerunner of the total failure of the whole work done, or to be done in Boston, by certain New-Yorkers. Now, all this was extremely unfair, as the materials and workmanship were of the most unexceptionable character, as we can vouch from close inspection of the boilers, &c. At the same time, common justice demands of us that we state fearlessly the facts as they really are. First, as regards the materials and workmanship used in this noble specimen of American iron steamship building, we would remark that as we have examined iron steamers in the course of construction in various parts of England and the United States, and have made ourselves somewhat acquainted with the principles involved in this, in our country, much-neglected branch of industry, having, then some knowledge of the matter, we venture to say, in the most unhesitating manner, that the vessel in dispute, *La Voyageur de la Mer*, is the finest specimen of an iron steamship ever built in this country, and will add that we do not believe that she has her equal afloat, as to materials and workmanship, as well as to general arrangement—all of which is mainly due to her much-abused contractor, Mr. STONE. As to the model, we have never seen it, unless in the vessel as she lies at the wharf; of the nature of the lines, then, we cannot say much with certainty; we can but state that the ship has the look of a well-modeled ship. On the first trip she broke a part of one of her engines; this, it is true, might happen to engines built anywhere. On the second trial it was found that the engines could not (to use the words of the contractor) sustain over 11 to 12 pounds of steam—although 27 pounds were maintained in the boilers—as the engines were so fragile as not to allow a greater pressure without danger of destroying the machinery; and that, with this steam, nine knots were had under steam alone, and with canvas combined, full twelve knots. Rumors were brought from Boston that the boilers foamed. On our questioning Mr. STONE as to this, he replied that they did not foam more than new boilers usually do; besides, he added that he had found an unusual amount of rubbish, causing much of the difficulty, which rubbish, however, he had removed. We were much gratified at learning this, as certain horizontal steam drums, designed to increase the steam room in the boilers, and insure other advantages, had been omitted by Mr. STONE to make room for some purpose. This we disapproved at the time, energetically, as calculated to cause the boilers to work water in a sea way, as well as promotion of foaming; but finding the mischief actually done, the drums having been dispensed with, and common steam pipes substituted in their place, we were compelled to submit with the best grace we could, consoling ourselves with the idea that if our fears were realized we could put in a steam chimney, and thus make the loss of the drums good. This, however, judging from what was told us by the contractor, will not be required.

As to the difficulty, it is soon told. The work, as far as we could judge, is fair; the builders should not be made responsible for the plan—*they did not make it*—the failure of which plan was due to the wrong arrangement of the valves and gear for working the same, the original plan of which bore a tolerably close resemblance to CORLISS & NIGHTINGALE's, of Providence, R. I., with a cross of the *Adriatic's* first valves. Had the valves and gear been arranged by these gentlemen, C. & N., it would have been a fortunate thing for all concerned in this noble ship, as their full gear in all its purity would have been used, thus securing for this ship's engines an expansion gear well adapted to quick-moving, direct-acting screw engines. Mr. STONE was limited in his selection of a cut-off, or expansion gear, as those so successfully used on our large steamers of the side-wheel kind are not adapted so far to the requirements of quick-moving, direct-acting screw engines; his endeavors were therefore limited to such arrangements as the engineers employed thought suited to the engines designed by them. We will conclude with the remark that our boilers have so far given entire satisfaction both afloat and ashore, as can be shown by referring to men of the highest standing in this country. These facts we are prepared to prove to the satisfaction of all persons interested.

JAMES MONTGOMERY,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

Launching the Leviathan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GLENNS' letter of the 6th inst. to you respecting the above may contain much correctness of idea, but not a very perfect information as to facts in some respects. I allude to his notion that "Honest John" in Britain is not up to screws, or to house-moving. Ten or twelve years ago I saw at Sunderland, in England, a stone light-house, 80 feet high, and computed to weigh 1,800 tons, moved rapidly, entire as it stood, a distance of 800 yards. This was on the occasion of the sea pier forming the harbor at that port being carried that distance farther out to sea (that is lengthened;) and while deliberating on the subject, and advertising for tenders for the removal and re-erecting of the light-house at the new termination, a young Scotch architect named GREEN offered to move it entire, and his offer being accepted, the building was tied and bolted in a case of upright timbers, and in less than a fortnight it occupied its new position at the extremity of the new pier.

It was moved on a level on a series of small rollers of cast iron, about six inches diameter, on a course of rails laid down, and was actually drawn and pushed to its destination by manual power. I saw it move at the rate of 15 feet in one hour, or thereabouts. House-moving and raising is not so frequent in England as in America, but this is owing to other reasons than want of screw knowledge, as Mr. GLENN would soon discover if he spent a month in London, more particularly if he should visit such establishments as MAUDSLAY's, CUBITT's, GASKELL's, or any of the hundred and one large engineering or building establishments.

I don't enter on the other portion of Mr. G.'s letter, as it is not in my province or desire to do so, and the more so as I fully concur with him that the ship can and will be afloat in two months whether with the screws of honest John or clever Jonathan.

Yours, respectfully, J. R. WAGNER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1858.

Murder.

On New-Year's night, in Troy, a quarrel occurred in a house near the Stone Bridge, between an old man, named JOHN TUFF and HENRY HAYES, his son-in-law, which resulted in the death of an old man. An ill feeling existed, growing out of an alleged interference in family affairs. This feeling has been so strong that HAYES had endeavored several times to keep the old man out of the house, and once or twice personal collisions had occurred between them. On New-Year's day the old man was at the house, and it appeared that the family agreed to forget their quarrels, and engage in a holiday carousal. At night, however, when both had become considerably intoxicated, HAYES renewed his quarrel with the old man, called him sundry names, and ordered him out of doors. TUFF refused to go, when HAYES commenced an assault upon him, and seizing an axe helve that was lying near, struck him with it upon the head and about the body. He repeated the blows until the old man became senseless, when other members of the family interfered, and took the weapon away from him. TUFF died from the effects of the wounds then received, on the 4th.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MARRIED

ELDER—HAVEMEYER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, Mr. J. LAWRENCE ELDER to Miss MARY O. HAVEMEYER, daughter of F. C. Havemeyer, Esq.

TILTON—CONSELYOU.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 11, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, JOHN JACOB TILTON to Miss SUSAN CONSELYOU.

BAKER—MCNAIR.—At Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, by Rev. J. M. MacDonald, SAMUEL BAKER to MARY, daughter of Dr. J. B. McNair, of Alexandria, Va. Alexandria papers please copy.

DIED.

TOWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, JUSTUS TOWN, Sen., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Thomas, John, James and Justus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 288 Madison st., without further invitation.

FISHER.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, after a protracted illness, LEONARD FISHER, Jr., aged 19 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Pike-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DE MOTT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of consumption, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of George V. De Mott, aged 31 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her father, Henry Newkirk, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church (Dr. Taylor's) at Bergen, N. J.

TRUMPER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, after a short, but severe illness, JOHN S. TRUMPER, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Michael Trumper, at No. 121 Sands st., Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

FURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, NATHAN FURMAN, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Veteran Corps of 1812, of Kings County, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 20 Nevins st.

STORRS.—At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 9, ELIZA WARLOE, wife of Lemuel G. Storrs, and daughter of the late James Cotton, of this City.

STREMMELL.—In Newark, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, of croup, WILLIAM THOMAS, only son of William and Catharine Stremmell, aged 4 years and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Nichols-st., Newark, on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Fifteen years in use, and have NEVER FAILED to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by our LA BELLE LOCK, which is proof against powder and burglars.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

[illegible] MAIDEN-LANE. POWDER [illegible] PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES. TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY. [illegible]

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS. LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY. LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. [illegible]

TERMS: SIX MONTHS CREDIT. NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK. COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS FOR CASH ONLY.

We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that must command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS.

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BAKER & GODWIN'S CALENDAR FOR 1858.

We have just issued and are now distributing our NEW CALENDAR CARD, which is pronounced to be one of the most beautiful of the kind ever printed. The Border is extremely tasteful, and was designed by [illegible]. The Engraving derives [illegible] interest from the fact that it was [illegible] venerable Dr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, the [illegible] began wood-engraving in this country, [illegible] third year. [illegible] this specimen of the skill of [illegible] and yet so vigorous and graceful [illegible] have printed a number of copies on fine paper, and will supply them at 10 cents each, or [illegible]

BAKER & GODWIN, Book and Job Printers, Tribune Buildings, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.

FURS! FURS! AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE. THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season. If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, call and make your purchases at NOS. 15 AND 17 MAIDEN-LANE, where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices. Do not be deceived by advertisements of other shops pretending to sell better goods than any one else. THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell as good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference. [illegible]

HOLIDAYS. 23 AND 25. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING. Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 30 per cent. less than usual. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

10,000 IN USE. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES. NO. 495 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAYS. 23 AND 25. HOLIDAYS. CLOTHING. Corner of John and Nassau. Clothing of all kinds 30 per cent. less than usual. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

BUTCHERY. The NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE still maintains its ground. [illegible] a mirror and a [illegible] illustration of [illegible]. Among other things of interest, it contains: A faithful Likeness of young Wagner, The Fourth Ward Butchery, The trial of [illegible], Execution of Donnelly—his dying speech in full, [illegible], Vidocq's Interesting Memoirs, "Dodger's" exposition of thieves, A man murdered, his body cut up, packed in a trunk and taken somewhere, Another thieves' Ball in Boston, Bird's-eye view of New-Orleans—by Borgus, A Chicago detective [illegible], Correspondence from Philadelphia, [illegible], Utah, Louisville, Chicago, &c., &c., detailing the doings of thieves. [illegible] No. 28 Nassau-st., General Agents.

FURS!—FURS!!—FURS!!! CONTINUATION OF THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF J. E. HARLEY'S ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS, AT RETAIL, BELOW COST. [illegible] MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, [illegible], RIDING CAPES, MUFFS, [illegible], CHILDREN'S FURS. Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES, and a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES. ALL GOODS SOLD, WARRANTED. All the above were manufactured by J. E. HARLEY, expressly for City Trade. [illegible]

ALARMING SORE THROAT. UNABLE TO SWALLOW FOR TWO DAYS—Cured by Dr. SMITH'S Magnetic Salve in one night. JOSEPH WARREN, No. 12 5th-st., Williamsburg. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH'S, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church, and at various drug stores in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City. Also, at MILLET'S Music Store, Broadway, near Pearl-st.

PRICE REDUCED.—COAL $5, FOR CASH only. Best Red Ash and Locust Mountain Coal. TRUSLOW BROS. Nos. 14 Wall, 24 Cherry and 236 East [illegible], N. Y., and foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE Times during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Also, numbers containing the President's Message, and speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas. Inquire at subscription desk, this office.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price. [illegible] sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE ON FEB. 1. THE LEASE OF STORE NO. 380 BOWERY BEING ABOUT TO EXPIRE, THE PROPRIETORS, DEBOST BROS. ARE ANXIOUS TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK OF DRY GOODS. TO ACCOMPLISH THEIR EXPECTATIONS, THEY ARE DISPOSED TO OFFER THE GOODS AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL COMMAND AN IMMEDIATE SALE. GOODS THAT HAVE BEEN OFFERED DURING THE FINANCIAL PANIC, AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES, WILL NOW BE STILL FURTHER REDUCED. DEBOST BROS. NO. 380 BOWERY, OPPOSITE 4TH-ST. STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY C. C. HOOK.

SILKS REDUCED YET AGAIN. Elegant Side-band SILK ROBES to $20, [illegible] $40. Elegant Flounced Black SILK ROBES to $20, previously sold at $30. Extra Rich Side-band SILK ROBES to $35, reduced from $60. Beautiful shades, light colors, plain SILKS, [illegible] per yard. All which will be found desirable bargains, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES. At the Great Sale by Assignees at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st. Without reserve or restriction as to prices. The whole must be closed out immediately. The Stock comprises, in part: Cambric Swiss and Lace Sets, Sleeves, Collars and Robes, Bands, Flouncings and Edgings, Handkerchiefs in great variety, Lace and Muslin Curtains and [illegible]. Remember, this is a bona fide closing sale by assignees.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS, [illegible] AUCTION. 200 Embroidered and Corded SKIRTS, at $[illegible] each. 200 Fine Brilliant SKIRTS, at $2 [illegible] each. 300 Fine Embroidered Cambric COLLARS, at [illegible], worth $2 50. 500 Dozen Hemstitched Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, at $2 25 and $2 50 per dozen. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SETS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 500 Embroidered French Swiss Sets, at $[illegible], worth $[illegible]. 300 Embroidered French Swiss Sets, at $4 and $5, worth $8. 300 Embroidered French Swiss Sets, very fine, at $6, worth $10. Also, a large lot of Lace Sets, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, selling off by the Assignees at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., at less than half the cost of production. The Sale peremptory, to close the concern.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI. Director … B. Ullman. … EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8, … POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT of the season, prior to the departure of the Company.

GRAND MOZART CELEBRATION.

… night this season of Mozart's

DON GIOVANNI.

With a style of unusual splendor and magnificence. … DAZZLING DESCRIPTION. … NEW PROPERTIES.

SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.

Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.

TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE, in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.

ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on the same night, of

LAGRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI, ROCCO, ARDAVANI, and CARL FORMES, who will appear for the first time in America as LEPORELLO.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Director announces that the present season will close with the customary performance of the greatest of …

MOZART'S IMMORTAL DON GIOVANNI.

… managers owe most to this ever fresh and … for the replenishing of an usually exhausted treasury; yet it has always been produced with … and negligence, insulting in a high degree … its immortal composer, and affording to … of art in America an opportunity for … which, in this instance, are fully justifiable. The inauguration of the New-York Academy of Music has introduced a new era in this country as regards … and the more culpable are the managers who … from inexplicable parsimony, have permitted "Don Giovanni" simply to "walk off" through a red-curtained door, and thus turn the terrible grandeur of the … scene into one of supreme ridicule. Then it may … be said that "Don Giovanni" has never yet been produced with a thorough ensemble. True, some of the greatest artists of the world have successively appeared in several of the leading characters; but the general effect has been marred, now by a tame Elvira, now by an unnatural Commendatore or a clumsy Masetto. The less said about the manner in which the majestic finale of the first act has been given the better.

It has been an object of much importance to the present Director that his management, at least, might not be disgraced by a similar unartistic proceeding, and he trusts that those who will honor Friday's performance with their presence, will observe a material change for the better. The last scene, illustrating the death of the libertine, is perhaps the most costly, the most brilliant ever exhibited, even at the Academy, and perhaps but little superior to the magnificently decorated ball-room in the first act. The cast includes every artist of merit connected with the Academy, several of whom have consented to appear in subordinate parts, as may be seen from the following

DISTRIBUTION.

Donna Anna … Madame De La Grange
Donna Elvira … Mad. Caradori
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Zerlina … Mad. D'Angri
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Don Giovanni … Sig. Gassier
Leporello … Carl Formes
(His first appearance in that character.)
Ottavio … Sig. Labocetta
Commendatore … Sig. Ardavani
Masetto … Sig. Rocco

… having given up his original rôle of Leporello to Mr. Formes, has kindly consented to undertake this part for the sake of better ensemble.

THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT, which takes place in the ball-room, when THE BALLET will be introduced, will be executed by THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS, numbering upwards of … HUNDRED MUSICIANS. The first, on the right side of the stage, will play LA GAVOTTE, while the second, on the left side, will play THE LANDLER, and the regular orchestra executes THE MINUET. Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras AT THE SAME TIME.

THE FAR-FAMED LIBERTE CHORUS will be sung by THE MEMBERS OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY. Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. CARADORI, Mme. D'ANGRI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BIGNARDI, ROCCO, CARL FORMES, who, from respect to the great work, have consented to lend their assistance to increase the effect.

THE SALE OF SEATS commences on Thursday, Jan. 14, at the three ticket offices. No orders received in advance.

NOTICE.—The free list will be entirely suspended.

ON SATURDAY, OPERA MATINEE. Second and last time of the highly successful revival of Rossini's L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI, Which will be given as an Opera Matinee in consequence of … on Wednesday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA MATINEE.

SATURDAY, January 16, at 1 P. M.

POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE, in consequence of the departure of the Company on Thursday next.

To comply with the general request for a repetition of the highly successful opera of L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI, and in consequence of the impossibility of giving it in the evening, on account of the close of the season and the … of "Don Giovanni," Mr. Ulman respectfully … the public that L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI will be given in a matinee on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M. The principal rôles by Madame D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER, LABOCETTA, ROCCO.

… cents to all parts of the house. The amphitheatre and bar-rooms will be closed.

The public are respectfully requested to buy their tickets … to prevent a crowd at the door. Tickets … at the Academy, BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S, … Wall-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK.

THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,

received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily escaped, in pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play … with

PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

… Fairweather, a sea-captain … Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker … Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk … Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter … Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the day of failure; the laugh; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25 … Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman … Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50 … Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker … Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son … Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60) … Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer … Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain … Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy … Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle … Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather … Mrs. J. H. Allen

Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by …; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New-York?" Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the bankrupt's daughter; "Such things are"; the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The house of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

Act III. The home of the rich, on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the banker; the arrest.

Act IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the … family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the rescue …; the bargain and the suffocation of the vagabond.

Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood … an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his …; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the … villain; the new Police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

A Drama never acted in this theatre is in preparation.

SATURDAY NEXT—Benefit of Mr. LESTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL … Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director … J. M. NIXON.

Doors open at 6¼; to commence at 7¼.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S … EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 14.

… CONTINUED SUCCESS. UNABATED POPULARITY. ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR. First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

… Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858,

The entertainments will commence with the drama of THE KNIGHT OF THE SILVER CROSS; Or, THE LION OF TURKESTAN. Followed by BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR. To conclude with WILL WATCH.

THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. … will give one of her Musical Entertainments at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858. She will sing some of the gems of English, Italian, German, Scotch and Irish Ballads; also … Welsh Ballads, "in costume." She will be assisted by eminent artists. For particulars, see small bills.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

A Great Bill for the last night of THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Three Comic pieces, a dance and eight beautiful tableaux.

ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

Robert … Antoine | Bertrand … Jerome

THE CONTRABANDIST.

Picolo … Jerome

Character dance … By Mlle. Lina Windel and E. Mangin

THE GOLDEN EGG.

The Clown … Antoine

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼. Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.

The model Equestrian and scientific exhibition of the age, will open for a limited season, ON MONDAY, JAN. 18, On which occasion the humorist and conversationist, DAN RICE, Will introduce his DOCILE MONSTERS, The Elephant, Rhinoceros and Camel, together with an immense stud of acting horses and ponies, and animals, in which will be found EXCELSIOR, "AND THEM MULES."

The manager in issuing this advance card assures his patrons that the refined originality and characteristic excellence of Mr. Rice's Exhibitions fully warrant him in offering them to the consideration of those whose patronage and presence have made Niblo's such a place of fashionable resort.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

SECOND WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858.

Tom Taylor's highly successful three act comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

Harry Arncliffe … Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook … Mr. Burnett
Dr. Botherby … Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop … Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook … Miss Laura Keene
Bessy … Miss Manners | Lady Montressor … Miss Wells

To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.

Pantaloon … Mr. Kennedy | Clown … Mr. C. Henri

Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 8 o'clock at Niblo's Saloon, for the benefit of unemployed females to be sent West by the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The German Liederkranz, (chorus of 60 singers,) conductor Herr Paur. Miss E. L. Williams, Messrs. E. Mollenhauer, violinist; Fory Kletzer and Bergner, violoncellos; and Charles Guilmette, Baritone, will kindly assist. Mr. R. Goldbeck will play his Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, and the Grand Sonata appassionata in F minor, op. 57, by Beethoven.

Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUSING, Broadway; SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 86 Spring-st., and at the door the evening of the Concert. Programmes of the Concert at the music stores.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858.

GRAND REVIVAL. CROWDED HOUSES. DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN, with the GREAT STAR COMPANY. SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The gigantic moving diorama of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by CHARLES GAYLER, Esq. The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor … Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents | Pit … 12 cents.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of MAZEPPA. After which, the comedietta of SOMEBODY ELSE. To conclude with the drama of THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

MURILLO'S CELEBRATED PICTURE, THE CONCEPTION; Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY ASSOCIATION WILL CELEBRATE THE POET'S BIRTHDAY at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 7½ P. M. Tickets $1 25, to be had of A. TURNBULL, No. 575 Broadway; T. MILLER, No. 166 6th-av.; J. GIBSON, No. 64 Bleecker-st.; DUNN BROS., No. 201 3d-av.; H. ORR, No. 31 John-st., or from any of the Committee.

J. GRAY, Sec. DAVID B. SCOTT, Pres.
DR. HISLOP, WM. MILLER, } Vice-Presidents.

BELMONT COLLECTION, NOW ON EXHIBITION For the BENEFIT OF THE POOR, At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—Dodworth's Saloon.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, she will read the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S & CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store; also from Mr. C. W. FOLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door on the evening of the reading.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THREE LAST DAYS of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly-successful Spectacle, VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, the comic Drama of TEMPTATION, Or, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 146 Pearl-st.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 33 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. (Mozart Hall entrance.) Lessons for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Lessons in Classes every afternoon, from 3 to 5, and from 7 to 9 o'clock. Private Lessons at all times, to suit the parties. Soirées of general practice for scholars and others every evening, from 8 till 10 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and from 8 till 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. A good Orchestra every night. Terms moderate, payable in advance. For other particulars, apply at the Academy, up stairs, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL for general housework; can do good plain cooking; first-rate washer and ironer; is strong, and willing to work, and particularly neat. Wanted, also, by a neat colored girl for housework; thoroughly understands the work of a plain family; honest, willing and obliging, kind and respectful; will take $7 per month; is a good baker. Both can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 209 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, BY TRADE a machinist and blacksmith, a careful and well-trained workman, and of very steady habits, who has been long out of employment, is very anxious for work of any kind, and for almost any wages, either in town or country. Is a good writer and accountant, and could therefore be useful as time-keeper, &c. Address S. A., Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully, and flute; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, EMployment by the day or week as seamstress or assistant dressmaker; is competent to take hold and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; will take work home if required. Can be highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen at No. 349 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, COMPETENT TO cut out and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses, and all family sewing, wishes a situation; is willing to assist with children; has the best City reference from her last place. Address J. J., this office, for two days.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman, whose babe is five months old, wants a place as wet nurse. She has the best of City reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 152 McDougal-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; would be pleased to make herself generally useful. Has good recommendations from her present employer, where she can be seen, at No. 61 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging, would have no objection to go to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 15th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 6th-av., near 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man as coachman or groom, has no objection to go in the country, and can give the best of City reference as to capability. Apply, for three days, at No. 64 4th-av., or No. 17 West 27th-st. M. G. LAW.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 32 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No. 58 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork, or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 126 Hudson-st., Jersey-City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS waiter in a private family. Can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 311 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 61 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 311 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Has served the best families in the City, and has the best of City reference. Also, a number of honest girls wanting situations at moderate wages. Also a Protestant mother and daughter want situations in the country. Apply for two days at No. 25 2d-av., Bible House, next door to Peter Cooper's Insurance Company. W. W. GARDINER, Superintendent.

P. S.—A lady in attendance. Remember name and number.

WANTED—A COOK'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUation, by an experienced German Protestant woman. Understands French cooking. Also, by a number of smart American, English and Scotch, Protestants and others, in different capacities at reasonable wages. Employers will not be disappointed by giving us an early call at the Female Institute, No. 260 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, by a very competent woman with good City reference; would tend an invalid or travel with a lady. Call at 114 East 21st-st., next door to the Gramercy Hotel, the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARDworking girl is in want of a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 16th-st. 3 doors from 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 26th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse, or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 360 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 65 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man. Has had twenty years' experience. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., or at the grocery store corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl, a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 34 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 137 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other, called "Institute and Home" in 6th-av. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a family of two; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and come well recommended. English or German preferred. Apply at No. 10 Charlton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO the work of a very small family. One who is a good washer and ironer, a good sewer and willing to make herself generally useful, with good City references, can apply at corner 45th-st. and 3d-av., over drug store.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN, WHO can influence New-York and near-by trade. To such, a liberal salary will be given. Address MERCHANT, office of this paper.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of VERE FOSTER, Esq., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 working women. Had the Society funds wherewith to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.

Men and women of New-York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and emphatically NO! by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No. 119 Broadway; the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly act as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 30 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. L. T. WARNER, No. 40 Lafayette-place; R. W. HEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 12TH INSTANT, supposed to be on or near the premises No. 1,002 Broadway, a GOLD WATCH, GUARD CHAIN AND KEY. The finder will be liberally rewarded on restoring it to the owner, JOHN FLANLY, No. 1,002 Broadway.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, IN PASSING FROM FIFTH-av. and 31st st. to St. George's Church, a lady's GOLD CHAIN, with seal, key, locket and coral brooch attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 13 5th-av.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL quantities of left-off clothing, second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. R. CONROY, No. 40 Centre-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE FACTORY, … several stores and houses, in the city of Newark, N. J., … mansion and about eight acres of land, carriage house and out-houses, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite Newark. Also, twenty acres of meadow between Newark and New-York, on the turnpike road. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 152 … Newark, New-York.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northeast corner of Broadway and Park-place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or J. VAN NORDEN, No. 39 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—NEW STORES AND LOFTS, SUITAble for wholesale jobbing business, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-st., near Nassau. Buildings will be ready for occupancy on or before Feb. 1. First-class in every respect. Inquire of B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

TO LET—A FACTORY FIFTY BY FIFTY, FOUR stories high, a good building, with gas and Croton throughout. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 East 28th-st. N. B.—The above premises for sale at a bargain, with a rear building 50x35.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new first-class store No. 234 Front-st., near Beekman-st. Apply at B. STEVENS' SONS', No. 195 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. 159 Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front-st.

TO LET.—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, ON the corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., Brooklyn, one room 15x25 feet; four rooms, 25x20 feet, all well lighted. Inquire at Hat Manufactory, corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., or No. 186 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, A VERY SPLENDID room, 28 feet by 90; would make a handsome hall, lecture or billiard room. Apply at No. 618 Broadway, or No. 77 Nassau-st., basement.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—Maps are now ready of the 500 lots in the VIIIth, IXth and Xth Wards of Brooklyn, to be sold by JAMES COLE & SON, on Feb. 16, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, to close an estate; about 50 of the lots are on Flatbush-av. This desirable property is eligibly situated, and is probably the best unimproved in the city. Terms very easy. Apply to Auctioneers, No. 250 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 46 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT brick house, having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order, situate near Madison-av., in …-st.; possession at once. Also, a good … brown-stone house in 31st-st., near Madison-av. … Also, a large number of houses in every part of the City. Apply to W. H. LUSK, No. … [illegible]

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY, SUBSTANTIAL frame house, with three acres of good land, in Greenfield, Ulster County, N. Y.; a desirable location for a physician. Also, 36 acres of good farming land, adjoining the above. Terms easy. Apply to VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, or to F. J. PORTER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLing occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a … country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars, balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 1½ William-st., between 10 and 2, to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Brooklyn Heights, having a most commanding view of the bay and harbor. For particulars, inquire of JOHN ANGUS, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN WILLIAMSburgh, a small two-story frame house, location dry, and within 5 minutes' walk of Grand-st. or Peck-slip ferry; cheap for cash. Address, with the only lowest price, stating the street and number, and all particulars, to TIMELY, office of this paper.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMALL, SECOND-HAND Church or parlor organ, or to take the same on storage. Address, post paid, to J. G., No. 192 Willoughby-st., corner Gold-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT, with about fifteen acres of land, in Morristown, N. J., retired from the town, but possessing its advantages. The house is of the Elizabethan style, large and commodious, with all the modern improvements; and is on an elevated site, 300 feet from the main road, in a grove of large forest trees, interspersed with evergreens. The grounds are tastefully laid out—on which is a variety of young fruit trees, and a pond supplied by several springs. Any person desiring such a place will, on an inspection of it, find their anticipations fully realized.

DAVID ROCKWELL, Morristown.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, half a mile from the dépôt, a fine farm of 73 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling is a two-story and attic frame house, about 44x36, with an extension nearly new, well built and in perfect order. The barns, stables, carriage house, ice-house, &c., are all new and conveniently arranged. A spring of the purest water furnishes to the house and yard a bountiful supply, and there is a large variety of fine fruit on the premises. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 12 ACRES, situated on the road leading from West Bloomfield to Orange, within 15 minutes' walk of the dépôt at West Bloomfield, and the same from the Bloomfield dépôt. On the premises is a good 1½ story dwelling-house, barn and out buildings; there is a variety of choice fruit on the place. A very desirable place for a country residence; terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire of ASHER J. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A STOCK FARM OF 125 ACRES IN Orange County, well located on the line of the Railroad between Chester and Goshen. A portion of the buildings are nearly new, with arrangements for running cold or hot water directly into the stables. Being about to relinquish the business, the farm will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or address the subscriber at Chester, Orange County, N. Y. DANIEL MOFFAT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about fifty acres, twenty-two miles from New-York, and two miles from a railroad dépôt. On the farm is a large new house, two-story, with barn and other outbuildings, a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit. Apply (except agents) to R. HUNTER, No. 85 Pike-st., in the store.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM SITUATED at Brushville, Long Island, within a half-mile of the Railroad Dépôt, and fifteen miles from Brooklyn, containing one hundred and twelve acres of good land. On said farm is a good dwelling-house, and all necessary outbuildings. Terms easy. Inquire of JOHN ANGUS, Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A beautiful cottage and farm of 30 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York. New buildings, choice fruit and fine scenery. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-Office.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchase, or would give New-York City property in exchange for a small farm, with good dwelling and out-buildings, fruit, &c., situated near a dépôt within an hour and a half's ride of the City Hall. Westchester County or Long Island preferred. Address, stating full particulars as to location, rent, price, &c., Box No. 2,197 Post-Office, New-York.

FARM WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—Within a moderate distance of New-York, by a person who would make a desirable tenant, and who has but limited means. Address, with particulars, W. F. A., *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY
OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE
VERY LOW,
by G. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

FURS

FOUR DAYS MORE

Will close out the entire stock of JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS, at his fur emporium. No. 359 Broadway.

Purchasers wishing great bargains in choice furs will do well to avail themselves of this, the last opportunity.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., NO. 43 WALL-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] … of Keokuk 8 per cent. … Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland … Fremont & Indiana Railroad 1st mortgage … Bonds. … Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad 7 per cent. … Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds. … of Sacramento 10 per cent. Bond. … City of Lexington 6 per cent. Bonds. … and Superior Railroad … Chicago and Mississippi Railroad … Bonds. … Lackawanna Railroad & Coal Co. 1st mortgage … Bonds. … Illinois Central Railroad Construction … Acceptance of Naugatuck Co. due Jan. 11. … N. Y. and N. H. R. R. (premium) … Sixth avenue Railroad Co. … American Express Co. … Steam Boiler Co. … American and European Express Co. … Hanover Bank … Merchants' Exchange Bank … Importers' and Traders' Bank … Phenix Bank … Mechanics' Bank … Etna Fire Insurance Co. … Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. … Home Fire Ins. Co. … Hanover Fire Insurance Co. … Next Regular Sale TO-MORROW (Friday) … of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other … every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange … and Bonds bought and sold at private sale … the Board of Brokers on commission. Interest allowed … Loans negotiated and dividends collected … large variety of Securities constantly on hand at … sale.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, … French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of … parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, … inlaid with pearl and solid … the most superb instruments ever made; valuable … pearl and silver cutlery, &c. … F. NASH will sell THIS (Thursday) MORNING, … o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, … of the best description, consisting of … pier and mantel mirrors, superior … elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich … [illegible] … rich satin and tapestry … with mirror backs, rich lace window … bronze and ormolu clocks, … and rich parlor ornaments, … fine oil paintings. … BOOK AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—… tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated … elegant ruby and cut-glass ware, … cake baskets, … bureaus, … costly decorated China toilet sets, … [illegible]

… SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE BOWERY AT AUCTION. … & CO. will sell at auction on … at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, … the Supreme Court, under the direction of … Sheriff—

BOWERY—The two valuable stores and lot of ground Nos. 204 and 204½ Bowery, together with the frame building in the rear thereof, west side, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Lot 23.8½ by 90 feet. The above property rents for about $800.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place—

UNION-STREET, BROOKLYN—The handsome and substantial three story and basement brick house, No. 2 Union-place, Union st., S. B., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., South Brooklyn. House 22 feet 6 inches by 40. Lot 100 feet.

Also—The handsome two story attic and basement brick house, with Italian roof, No. 13 Union-place, Union-st., near the above. House 22 by 40—lot 100 feet. The above property is within three minutes walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry. $2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent.

For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST QUALITY furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st., for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees.—JOHN H. VAN DEWATER & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Jan. 15, at their salesroom, No. 38 Nassau-st., the above stock—Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten muffs, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and …, forming a varied assortment; also, a large lot of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO-MORROW (Friday) Jan. 15, at 10½ A. M., at the private residence No. 348 West 23d st., near 9th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see Friday morning's papers.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BRANDY, &c.—By order of mortgagee, PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 Pine-st., by order of P. Hanford, 20 boxes Hennessy brandy, 15½ casks Cognac brandy; also, champagne wine, Scotch and Irish whisky, Jamaica rum, &c. The above sale will be peremptory. Samples on the morning of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

IRVING & WATKINS WILL SELL AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 9 Pine-st., a large quantity of fine JEWELRY and WATCHES of every description. Goods on exhibition on Thursday.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment,) 500 dozen American Spring Cutlery, 50 dozen grain scythes, 100 reams sand-paper, 50 English pattern …, 2 cases hatchets and axes.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, cor. Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture; also, a lot of jewelry, ladies' workboxes, writing desks, &c., &c.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WILL GIVE HIS ATTENTION TO THE selling of household furniture, merchandise, &c., at his salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st., or at the stores of merchants, private residences, &c. Advances made when required.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogues.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, IN plain and carved cases, to rent low, and rent applied, if purchased. Great bargains given to cash purchasers. Pianos from $25 to $150. Chickering grand piano, cost $800, but little used, for $450. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

THE GREATEST CHANCE TO GET A superb piano; elegant rosewood case, 7-octaves, made by one of the best makers, and cost $400; will be sold for less than half its cost; been used a few months, and warranted in perfect order. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 186 West Broadway, near Canal.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon. Passengers for the South at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect with the above, and leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS … for machinery and burning. … gallons. … W. QUIMBY & CO., No. 30 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the City of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds, not exceeding $70,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at command money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857. —The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 18, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, NO. 113 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

$20,000.—A MERCANTILE FIRM OF long standing and in good credit, about changing their business, are desirous of making an arrangement to secure the business of some retiring firm or of engaging the services of a competent party who can control a desirable business. The above amount will be furnished as permanent capital. Parties of respectability desirous of forming such an arrangement, will receive prompt attention by addressing M. R. W. & CO., at the office of the Times, explaining the nature of the business they can control, which may consist of either of the leading mercantile pursuits of the City.

WANTED—$16,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; interest 7 per cent, half yearly, on improved real estate, situate in the Eighth Ward, in the City of New-York, near one of the leading streets west of Broadway and a short distance therefrom. The property is valued at four times more than the sum required, and a Policy of Insurance for the whole amount of the loan will be given. If required. Any person desirous of making the loan who will send his address to W. LEONARD, care of D. Howell, No. 308 Broadway, will be waited on by the applicant.

WANTED TO BORROW, IN ONE SUM, $150,000, upon bond and mortgage, on productive real estate, in the most central business portion of the City, worth over $300,000, and now renting for $30,000 per annum. Apply (without intervention of brokers,) to EMERSON & PRICHARD, No. 9 Wall-st.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank. J. B. WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st. Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

NIAGARA COUNTY BANK STOCK.—WANTED to purchase. SEWELL, FERRIS & CO., Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st.

PREMIUM PAID FOR DELAWARE AND Hudson Canal Company scrip stock. Address, M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their

NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,

on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business, at the Bank.

EXTRA.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above-named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President.

G. H. SCRIBNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 175 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., Jan. 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 18th inst. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPPER-faced Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst. By order of the Board. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, No. 20 Court-st., cor. Remsen. BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 20th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE Directors of this institution have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the current six months, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 12.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE DIRECTORS of this institution have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. for the current six months, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 12.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order. ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next. Penalty in Bond.

The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
2 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filters, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 3 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,390 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	26 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $3 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $5	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
2 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $23 50	290 00
256 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, SAMUEL S. WHALLON, CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.

S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.

LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 30—Ames-st., No. 149—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.,—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five-story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 30, 58, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 230—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 256, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 31—Reade-st., Nos. 26, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 469—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 38, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 283—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 136, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 15, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. BELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police. GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public. R. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President.

GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.

Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 46 Murray-st. until the 18th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 26th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORR, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORR, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HOLDERS OF the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, to the amount in the aggregate of more than fifty thousand dollars, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Bondholders or Creditors for the security of whose claims the Trustees in the possession of the said Railroad and property hold the same in trust, will be held at the Bellows Falls Hotel, at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Trustees, and acting under the law recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont, entitled "An Act in relation to Trustees of Railroads."

T. P. Chandler,	Wm. Thomas,
Southworth Shaw,	A. G. Farwell & Co.,
Wm. T. Hart,	E. D. Brigham & Co.,
O. D. Ashley,	Russell J. Parker,
John C. Watson,	Charles J. Hendee,
L. T. Stoddard,	J. W. Baldwin,
C. D. Head & T. H. Perkins,	Peter Harvey,
A. & A. Jacobs,	E. D. Peters & Co., in liq'n
W. E. Greeley,	Charles Lane,
Charles A. Read,	Luke Fay,
Henry Rice,	H. W. Suter, Trustee,
J. Kendall,	J. E. M. Gilley,
John H. Jenks,	

JAN. 5, 1858.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1858.

ELECTION.—AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

CALEB BARSTOW,
E. J. MALLETT,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
ANDREW COMSTOCK,
JOS. W. CORLIES,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
WM. B. THOMPSON,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
JOHN LEE SMITH,
HENRY BAYLIS,
JAMES MYERS,
JOHN H. EARLE,
ALWIN SCHLEICHER,
EDWARD C. BOGERT,
EARL DOUGLAS.

And as Inspectors of the next election: WM. HARSELL, LOUIS STRULLER and MARTIN BATES, Jr., were duly elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. BARSTOW, President, and E. J. MALLETT, Vice-President, were unanimously reëlected. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were reëlected for the term of three years:

SHELDON SMITH,	GEORGE P. NELSON,
JOHN GALLOP,	EDWARD F. DAVISON,
GOUVERNEUR J. BIBBY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
OSCAR CHEESMAN,	AARON L. REID,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,	JOHN F. HOLBROOK,
FRANCIS MANY,	WM. K. HINMAN,
WILLIAM D. MALTBIE,	PETER F. RANDOLPH.

The following-named gentlemen were also elected to fill vacancies:

RUNYON W. MARTIN, ALBERT CLARK, JOHN M. TOBIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board RICHARD OAKLEY, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL,	ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES,	JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
JAMES N. COBB,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reëlected President of the Company. JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR for Mount Vernon and other villages will attend at Keen's Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, of this week, from 9 in the morning until 6 at night, to receive the tax for the present year. F. SEDER, Collector for East Chester.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company. B. H. HOWELL, President.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcement of this order.

The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the law constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty.

The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.

With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community we represent, I cannot avoid calling the attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general deportment. Negligence in dress, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.

It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.

When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are specially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command, where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish those objects.

The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 2d January, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read in the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New-York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in each order to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not stand in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PRINTERS.—A Weekly Newspaper and extensive Printing establishment of thirty-two years' standing, located in one of the principal cities of New-Jersey, and doing an extensive business, will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, address, for one week, Box No. 180, Post Office, Paterson, N. J.

A CANAL-STREET STORE ON A LONG LEASE.—The stock and good-will of an old-established store, and one of the best stands in this City for the dry goods business, will be offered to responsible parties at a real bargain, and on favorable terms. The location is unequaled; north side of Canal-st., west of and near Broadway. Address MERCHANT, Broadway Post-Office.

$1,500.—FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND fixtures of a saloon and confectionery, handsomely furnished throughout. The oyster and refreshment saloon connected. Doing a splendid business and first class customers. Apply No. 347 Broadway, room No. 4. C. B. HOWE & CO.

TO CAPITALISTS.—ANY PARTY WHO would like to realize a large fortune from a small outlay, in a perfectly legitimate transaction, can hear of a chance by addressing C. W., at the *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

$5,000 TO $7,000 WANTED.—A PARTNER either active or special with this amount, in an old-established and cash business. Address H. & B., at this office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 TO $20,000, active or special, in an old-established Fancy Goods House. Address box No. 1,522, Post-office, with real name and address.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPITAL of from $5,000 to $10,000, to engage in the Commission Drug Business in this City. For further particulars, apply to V. B. PALMER & CO., Tribune Buildings.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.

STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 176 and 178 Pearl-st., N. Y.,

J. A. H. HASBROUCK,

PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.

All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Wareroom, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 1858	Wednesday, March 3 1858
Saturday, March 13 1858	Wednesday, March 31 1858
Saturday, April 10 1858	Wednesday, April 28 1858
Saturday, April 24 1858	Wednesday, May 12 1858
Saturday, May 8 1858	Wednesday, May 26 1858
Saturday, May 22 1858	Wednesday, June 9 1858
Saturday, June 5 1858	Wednesday, June 23 1858
Saturday, June 19 1858	Wednesday, July 7 1858

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$50 | Third Class....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 23.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¾ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¾ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11¾ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

TAKE NOTICE—THE HUDSON RIVER OPEN to Albany and the splendid ice-going steamer HERO, Capt. J. W. HANCOX, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. on THURSDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock. Landing at Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Athens. Passage 50 cents. Freight to Albany at reduced rates. Passage $1. For freight or passage apply to Captain on board or of GEO. T. STANLEY at office on pier.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WYLIE.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an antiseptic, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them all from deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JUST TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 480 pages, profusely illustrated, $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 8 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DR. RALPH.—NERVOUS DEBILITY AND NOCturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c., radically cured by a safe and mild treatment. Offices No. 734 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-street, under the same name and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO. CHAS. S. LITTLE, J. CUSHING.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of HATCH, BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. N. BIERCE and L. A. OSBORN are the only persons authorised to settle the business of said firm.

O. L. HATCH,	J. B. BAILEY,
L. A. OSBORN,	S. N. BIERCE.

The undersigned will continue business at the old place of HATCH, BAILEY & CO., at No. 60 Beekman-st. O. L. HATCH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 37 Beaver-st.

H. CLAASSEN,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHRISTOPHER C. POTTER and WARRELL SHATTUCK, under the name and firm of Potter & Shattuck, is dissolved.

WARRELL SHATTUCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE & WRIGHT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JNO. H. WRIGHT. BENJAMIN M. WHITE,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN H. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES, } Vice-Presidents.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM R. KIRKLAND and WILLIAM VON SACHS against JUSTIN CAMPBELL and CHARLES CARO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 36 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1858.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja7-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER BIRNIE against MOSES G. LENGHI, DENIS G. ETIENNE and LAURA his wife, Louise Gilbert, Louise, daughter of John Gilbert, and John Doe, her husband, Clementine Gilbert, Edward Gilbert, Mary Gilbert, The People of the State of New-York, George Frederick Danby, Daniel LeRoy, and Augustus Newbold LeRoy.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants LOUISE GILBERT, LOUISE, daughter of JOHN GILBERT, and JOHN DOE her husband: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in this City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 130 Nassau-street, in this City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 8, 1857.

THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 130 Nassau-street.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York the 5th day of December, 1857.

d10-law6wTh THAYER & ARNOUX, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

SUPREME COURT.—EDWARD HABICH AND RICHARD THACKRAY against TURROGHU RAMEAU and SEPTIMUS RAMEAU.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To TURROGHU RAMEAU and SEPTIMUS RAMEAU, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 22, 1857.

THADDEUS H. LANE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1857.

THADDEUS H. LANE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

d31-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—HENRY V. POOR against THE ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau st., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars, with interest, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 2, 1858. ABBOTT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed Jan. 12, 1858, in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. ABBOTT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja14-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—MOSES S. SALTER, Plaintiff, against MARY SALTER, Defendant.—Summons.—To the defendant, MARY SALTER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City of New-York, this day, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Fulton-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.

ja7-law6wTh* WILLIAM DODGE, Plaintiff's Att'y.

BY ORDER OF HON. P. SHELDON ROOT, County Judge of the County of Oneida, N. Y., Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of WILLIAM WEST, of Utica, in the County of Oneida aforesaid, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said County Judge, at his office, in Utica aforesaid, on the 15th day of March, 1858, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, according to the provisions of the statute concerning voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors.—Dated Dec. 14, 1857.

WILLIAM WEST, Insolvent.

By RICHARDSON & SCHROEPPEL, his Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

d17-law10wTh

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the [illegible] of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—Henry L. Potter, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published Dec. 24, 1857. Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry E. Davies, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at his chambers in the City Hall of said City, on the 9th day of March, 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

d24-law10wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 9, 1857.

ANN E. CHURCHMAN, JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.

d10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 182 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.

au27-law6mTh* JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.

s24-law6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 49 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

ALEXANDER HANNA, ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.

d17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

d17-law6mTh* LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 150 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.

d3-law6mTh* EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,

AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 42 Court-square, Boston; No. 490 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 15th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS. ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 15 do., both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Greene sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

GUANO.

From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,000 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 43 South-st.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 205 and 208 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible] of California growth and manufacture, and the [illegible] in which it was sent were manufactured in this city.

A German woman, named LUCY WALKER, stabbed her lover, an Italian, named MARTIN [illegible], in a [illegible] on the night of the 9th inst.

The United States District Court has been occupied for several days in hearing the testimony of Mr. JAS. ALEXANDER FORBES, in the cause of the United States [illegible] ANDRES CASTILLERO, involving the possession of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine. It is thought by many that the title of the claimants was obtained by [illegible].

The city has been in a great excitement for the past eight days on account of the escape of a prisoner named [illegible] from the station-house. He was in on six charges of grand larceny. He was finally [illegible] on Friday night, the 18th inst.

A man named THOMAS WATERS was mortally stabbed by a companion who goes by the name of [illegible] on the evening of the 10th inst. The wounded man expired in about twenty-three hours after receiving the wound. [illegible] was drunk at the time of the [illegible].

A collection was taken up in the different Protestant churches on Sunday, the 9th inst., for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. The total sum [illegible] was $1,166 25.

In theatricals there is not much doing.

Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is playing an engagement at the American.

[illegible] is giving her entertainments at Maguire's Opera House.

[illegible] is playing an engagement in Sacramento.

[illegible] POTTER has been married to CALVIN B. McDONALD, one of the editors of the Sacramento [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Advices were received in this city by the *Golden Age*, to the effect that Messrs. GARRISON & MORGAN, who have been so long endeavoring in New-York to [illegible] the Nicaragua Transit, have at length succeeded, and have organized a Company, under the title of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, with [illegible] G. [illegible], Esq., as President, to run [illegible] route. A steamer was to have left New-York on the 5th of December, but would be detained in consequence of the unexpected landing of Gen. WALKER at Greytown. It is, however, confidently expected that a steamer will leave on the 5th of January—certainly on the 20th. Mr. GARRISON was to leave New-York for this city on the 5th of January, and will, therefore, arrive on the next steamer.—*San Francisco Herald.*

BLOWING UP OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.—We are indebted to Mr. NICHOLS, of NICHOLS & Co.'s Express, for the following interesting details: The small iron steamer *Washington*, plying between Fort Umpqua and Scottsburg, blew up on the 12th [illegible], scalding five persons, two of them it is feared, mortally. The vessel is a perfect wreck, and the boiler was blown 30 feet over her stern into the river. The entire crew consisted of the captain and engineer, neither of whom, strange to say, were in the least degree injured. The passengers were Mr. JOHNSON and [illegible], PETER JOHNSON, and Mr. PETERS, of the firm of LOAD & PETERS, Scottsburg. All of the above were more or less scalded—PETER JANSSON and DON PEDRO, it is feared mortally so. The only physician within twenty miles of the place of accident, which was fortunately near Scottsburg, was Dr. [illegible], the army surgeon at Fort Umpqua, and as the regular means of communication had been cut off by the accident to the *Washington*, a row-boat was sent that distance from Scottsburg, for the doctor, [illegible] had not returned when Mr. NICHOLS left. Mr. [illegible] himself had a narrow escape, as he had landed from the *Washington* but a few moments before the accident occurred.—*Ib.*

COLLISION BETWEEN EDITORS.—An encounter took place between HENRY SHIPLEY, of the *State Journal*, and CHARLES A. SUMNER, of the *Sentinel*, on Third-street, near the Post Office, about noon yesterday, the result, doubtless, of the personalities lately mutually indulged in by the parties, with respect to each other, through the columns of their respective papers. It is related by an eye witness, that as SUMNER, having just left the store of KIRK & Co., was proceeding toward J street, SHIPLEY approached, and addressed [illegible] of the same time striking him. The blow was given, it is alleged, before SUMNER, (who is short-sighted,) was aware of the identity of the person addressing him. After a short pugilistic display the parties were separated—SUMNER, as might be expected from the disparity of physical force, getting the worst of the encounter. His coat was badly torn, and he received a mark or two in the face, but manifested considerable game in the encounter. A second collision occurred about half an hour later, in front of the office of the *State Journal*. Some one presented himself at the door of the editorial room of that office, and informed SHIPLEY, who was within, that there was a gentleman below who wished to see him. SHIPLEY replied that that was his place of business, and if any one wished to see him he could come up. The man left, and, as we are informed, SUMNER soon presented himself at the door of the room and called SHIPLEY a "coward," invited him down upon the street, &c. SHIPLEY followed him down stairs, and being armed at the suggestion of Mr. SUMNER that he had in so much the advantage of him, handed his revolver to an acquaintance. There were, immediately thereafter, several collisions between them, SUMNER, on the conclusion of each, calling SHIPLEY a coward, and thereby provoking another assault. Officer MAXWELL (Acting Harbor Master) being attracted by the crowd that had assembled, [illegible] to the spot and separated and arrested the [illegible]. The examination of the case will probably come off before the Recorder this morning.—*Sacramento Union.*

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Dec. 10, at the residence of Milo Calkin, by Rev. Dr. Scott, J. D. Bristol, Esq., of San Francisco, to Miss Jennie Knox, of Concord, N. H.

In Sacramento County, Dec. 3, John L. Atkinson to Mrs. Mary Ann Davis.

In Sacramento, Dec. 9, Silas M. Gallaway to Electa Ford, all of Sacramento.

At Quartzburg, Dec. 2, Geo. M. Hardwick, formerly of Alabama, to Mrs. Mary F. Thorn, formerly of Texas.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. R. McCulloch, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Geo. McGregory to Miss Marie Antoinette, both of Tuolumne County.

Dec. 3, by Dr. Anderson, Chester F. Doubleday, Esq., of Columbia, to Miss Lucy F. Colby, of Dunbarton, N. H.

In San Francisco, Dec. 2, Louis Wichelhausen to Sarah Falkenstein.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 26, A. P. Bouton to Anna M. Gallicher, all of Angel's, Calaveras County.

In Suisun, Dec. 3, Andrew M. Stevenson to Maria [illegible].

At Oroville, Dec. 2, Wm. Rossey to Josephine [illegible].

In Grass Valley, Dec. 2, John Peacock to Sarah Ann Barker.

At Tuttletown, Dec. 2, Alvin R. Combs to Miranda [illegible].

In Calvary Church, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. David Carlyle to Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams, all of San Francisco.

Dec. 16, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. N. A. Poole, of Contra Costa Co., to Miss Elizabeth J. Dodds, of San Francisco.

Near the Calaveras River, 14th ult., at the house of E. H. Cole, by Justice Wm. Simpson, Mr. Samuel Martin to Miss Abbie Scott, both of San Joaquin County.

On the Mokelumne Hill Road, 9th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by Justice Wm. Simpson, Mr. Wm. M. Davis to Miss Sarah Ann Little, both of San Joaquin County.

On the 17th ult., by Rev. Augustus Keiner, Mr. Robert Grethen and Maria Berk, both of San Francisco.

In Nevada, Dec. 10, Charles H. Lawrence to Cornelia Ketchum.

In Grass Valley, Dec. 10, Wm. H. Spurr to Mrs. Susan Fouse.

DEATHS.

In Sacramento, Dec. 7, Henrietta Wand, only child of Samuel and Caroline Wand, aged 4 years and 9 months.

In Stockton, Dec. 3, William Busch, aged 32 years.

In Santa Rosa, Nov. 20, of putrid sore throat, Mary Frances Freeland, aged 8 years, 6 months and 22 days.

In San Francisco, Dec. 10, Minnie Burton Wilson, only child of Stillman L. and Cornelia A. Wilson, aged 4 years, 9 months and 2 days.

In Stockton, Dec. 6, Fredonia V. Morrill, daughter of Ephraim and Martha Morrill, aged 5 years, 2 months and 20 days.

In Nevada, Dec. 6, Daniel Jones, aged 3 years.

In Nevada, Dec. 5, Samuel McCombs, aged 8 years.

At [illegible], Nov. 30, Isaac Johnson, formerly of England, aged about 56 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 13, Henry G. Atwill, infant son of Joseph F. Atwill. New-York papers please copy.

In San Francisco, Dec. 15, from apoplexy, Patrick McLaughlan, aged 29 years. Wisconsin papers please copy.

In San Francisco, Dec. 4, Isaac H. Archer, of the City of New-York, in the 53d year of his age.

Of consumption, at the City Hotel, in Sonora, on Dec. 6, at 4 o'clock, Smith B. Reddington, of Waddington, St. Lawrence County, New-York, aged about 30 years.

At Jamestown, on the 4th ult., Mrs. Rebecca Reck, aged 31 years and 3 months.

In San Francisco, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at the residence of J. L. Taggard, L. C. Everett, late of Gilroy and formerly of Charlestown, Mass.

In San Francisco, Nov. 30, aged 26 years, Kavanagh, a native of Ireland.

In Red Bluffs, Nov. 25, Mrs. Martha Ragean, aged about 45 years, recently from Dade County, Mo.

In Oroville, Dec. 2, at 11½ o'clock, Elizabeth Francis Kimmel, wife of Joseph H. Kimmel, aged [illegible] years.

At the Fourteen-Mile House, Stockton and Mokelumne Hill Road, at 6 o'clock on the evening of Nov. [illegible], after a lingering illness, E. N. Jordan, formerly of [illegible], Me.

At Parker's Ranch, San Joaquin County, of Scarlatina, Nov. 25, William Parker, eldest son of Thos. and Margaret Parker, aged 5 years, 7 months and [illegible] days.

In San Francisco, Dec. 8, Albert Terry, Esq., aged [illegible] years, and 6 days, late of New-York.

In Sacramento, Dec. 6, Sarah Isabella McDowell, aged 1 year and 9 days, daughter of the late Paxton and Eliza McDowell.

In Placer County, Dec. 1, of typhoid pneumonia, David Gresson, aged 30 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 3, Charles S. Morris, from Stockton.

At Jesus Maria, Calaveras County, Dec. 1, Mr. King, aged 34 years.

San Francisco Markets.

PRODUCE MARKET REVIEW.

From the San Francisco Shipping Gazette, Dec. 20.

The prices ruling at the date of our last review for all kinds of grain have been firmly maintained since, and at the close we think Flour and Wheat a shade firmer. The business done in Breadstuffs, however, beyond supplying the local requirements, has been very light, the country demand for that, as well as other goods, having been trifling. Feed Grains have been in active request, especially Barley, at stiff rates.

FLOUR—The quotations have been steady from hands of dealers, at $12 50 for Superfine Domestic, and $13@$14 for Extra do. Gallego, and Haxall jobbing at $15. For 300 bbls. former brand $14 cash reported to have been offered and declined.

WHEAT—The market has ruled steadily at 3¾c.@4¼c. for ordinary to choice and 5c. for choice Mexican seed.

BARLEY—The price has not deviated from $1 55 ₩ 100 lbs. for prime samples and firm at that rate as we write. The average daily sales during the fortnight were fully 2,000 bags.

OATS—Regular selling rates 2c.@2¼c. since last mail with fair demand; Seeds are selling at 3½c.@3¾c.

BEANS—The supply of domestic-grown large and prices dull and low; choice White in 50-lb sacks selling at 2¼c.@2¾c., and Bayos, at 3¼c. For Chili and Eastern no demand or sale whatever.

MONEY MARKET.

Money has grown easier during the fortnight owing to a falling off in the demand, and within a few days loans upon merchandise security have been readily negotiable at 2 ₩ cent. ₩ month. As we write more funds are offering than there are borrowers for.

We see it stated that both American and English Insurance Companies have advanced the rate of insurance upon treasure 25 ₩ cent., but as the principal drawers of bills here, insure under policies which have a stated time to run, there will probably be no advance in the rates of Exchange on the East until the expiration of existing policies. For this mail Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. draw on New-York at sight at the old rate of 3 ₩ cent., payable in coin; PARROTT & Co. at 3, payable in currency, and 3½ ₩ cent. in coin, and DAVIDSON at 3 and 3½ ₩ cent. respectively.

The demand for bars for shipment by Monday's steamer is fully equal to the supply, and 880 fine, which sold yesterday and to-day at ½ off, will probably be taken readily to-morrow at par. Mexican dollars are in supply just now, and nominal at 15 ₩ cent.; there is no demand for shipment to the East Indies or China.

An agreed case has been made up and submitted to the Supreme Court for testing the right of the people to legalize the payment of the State debt by vote as they did at the late election; a decision is looked for speedily, and it is not doubted will be affirmative.

Owing to a conflict going on in the Courts between the Commissioners of the City Funded Debt and the Board of Supervisors about some legal technicalities, the City Treasurer is not empowered to remit funds to New-York to provide for the coupons falling due, but will pay them on presentation at his office in this city. This is directly a violation of the terms upon which the loan was contracted, and will injure the credit of the city abroad.

The receipts of Gold Dust during the past fortnight have exhibited no material change when compared with those of November; they are not expected to show a large increase until towards the close of January. The quantity of rain which has fallen thus far this year, is larger than during the corresponding period last year, and we may hope with confidence that before the rainy season is over we shall be blessed with an ample supply of water for both agricultural and mining purposes.

Stocks are wholly nominal, and there have been no transactions worth reporting made during the fortnight. Our list has been carefully revised and we give it below.

News From Oregon.

Advices from Oregon are to the 28th of November.

We do not find much of interest in our files. The following, from the Democratic *Standard*, exhibits the result of the constitutional election:

The result of the vote on the three propositions submitted to the people is clearly and unmistakably foreshadowed by the returns which have been received. The Constitution has been adopted by about 4,500 majority; Slavery excluded by nearly 5,000 majority, and free negroes excluded by nearly 5,000 majority.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

Our advices from Honolulu are to the 19th of November.

The *Harriet* and *Jessie* sailed on the 14th for New-Bedford, with 118,417 gallons whale oil, 5,402 gallons sperm oil and 8,062 pounds bone.

There were in Honolulu harbor fifty-eight whale ships, twelve merchantmen and two men-of-war.

The clipper ship *Mary L. Sutton* was to sail in a few days from Lahaina for Boston, with full cargo of oil.

A sailor named MINER HODGDON, of Schoharie County, New-York, while attempting to make his escape from the whaleship *Brooklyn*, by swimming ashore, is supposed to have been killed by sharks.

Eleven whalers had arrived during the week from the Ochotsk.

A mutiny broke out among the men of the whale-ship *Alice Frazier*, while on the whaling-ground last Summer, which finally resulted in the death of the ringleader, a fellow named HARRY SHEPPARD, who was shipped on board the vessel at Valparaiso in February last.

Medical.

OPERATION ON AN ELEPHANT.—During the late visit to Hull of WOMBWELL'S menagerie, the elephant *Chubby* underwent an operation which deserves a place amongst surgical records. For twelve or fifteen months previously, a tumor had been gathering on *Chubby's* off side thigh. *Chubby* sickened, lost his appetite, and pined away. Many ways were tried in vain to remove the tumor; until, as a last resource, application was made to a Hull veterinary surgeon, Mr. TOM B. HYDE, Jr. Mr. HYDE resolved to use the lancet. The operation lasted two hours, *Chubby* undergoing it with fortitude. The tumor when removed weighed five pounds, and one of the fangs had to be searched out with the knife, for a foot down the thigh. The operation proved eminently successful. Every fresh bulletin announced his improving health, till the latter end of November, when Mr. HYDE pronounced his patient thoroughly restored, and capable of returning to business. *Chubby* at once took the train to join his friends, Messrs. WOMBWELL & Co., and when we last heard of him his appetite and good looks were the theme of general admiration.—*Eastern Counties Herald.*

THE EXCISION OF A MAN'S TONGUE.—The following letter has been addressed, by Professor SYME, to the editor of the *Times*: "I regret to learn that an operation which I happened to perform in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburg has got into the newspapers; but, as it has unfortunately done so, the public should be correctly informed on the subject. Partial removal of the tongue, for the remedy of cancer, having been found worse than useless, it was thought that extirpation of the whole organ might afford effectual relief; upon this principle I proceeded. The patient suffered no bad consequences directly from the operation; but at the end of a week, when the external wound was quite healed, died suddenly from an internal disease, which might have been excited by any other irritation in a person of his constitution and habits."

THE FIRST STEAM-ENGINE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Historical Society of Tennessee has received a communication from Mr. S. D. MCCULLOUGH, of Lexington, Ky., giving particulars of the construction of a model of a steam-engine by the late EDWARD WEST, of that city. Mr. MCCULLOUGH says:

"After the death of Mr. WEST, and the death of his servant, HENSON, in 1833, the contents of his shop were sold out, and the late Mr. BRENER, of this place, became the purchaser of the engine, or all that was left of it, who gave it to me, as one of the neighbors and friends of Mr. WEST. I have that little engine now in possession, or all of its remains, which consist of a small oblong wooden frame, a cylinder and piston-rod, two valves for letting on and off steam, supply and escape pipes, and two springs, which apparently were intended as substitutes for the fly-wheel, to overcome the 'dead point.' The governor, if such a thing was known in those days, is not attached, nor are any other parts, to which the power was applied. There is no boiler, no crank, no way, in fact, visible by which he applied the power to the paddles, except, perhaps, a hole in the end of the piston-rod, and two levers acted on by spiral or semi-spiral springs.

I had intended to have sent it to the Smithsonian Institute, if I permitted it to leave Kentucky at all, and shall still deliberate prudently where I had better place it, so as to preserve it for all time to come. Your own good sense will agree with me, no doubt, in that. I regard the name of EDWARD WEST as national, and not local, and feel proud of his reputation as a Kentuckian and citizen of Lexington, as having been the first man, in the United States, to run a steamboat (model though it was) on the United States waters."

DEATH OF A CONDEMNED MURDERER IN PRISON.—The Boston *Transcript* says of the death of CATER, the murderer of Warden TENNEY, in prison, while awaiting execution, that his death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. CATER was only 22 years of age. He commenced his career of crime when quite young, and for several years past has been an inmate of some prison. He was formerly a roommate of the notorious ALBERT J. TIRRELL. His first offence was the robbery of a store in which he was employed, and while serving the sentence for the same in the House of Correction, he made a murderous attack upon an officer, for which he was removed to the State Prison. On the 29th of December, 1856, he murdered Warden TENNEY; was convicted in the Supreme Court on the evening of the 4th of April last, and on the 11th of April was sentenced to be hung after the expiration of one year.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Murder of a Negro—A Mystery.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock, last evening, a negro suddenly fell in front of the Astor House, and, on examination, was found to be dead and covered with blood. It was at first supposed that he had just been stabbed, and that the murderer had fled, but the whole affair, even to the name of the deceased, is thus far involved in mystery. Officer UTT, of the Third Precinct, took hold of the deceased a moment after he fell, but he was unable to speak. On examination, blood was traced on the pavement around into Vesey-street, opposite the gate at the rear entrance to the Astor House. The brakeman of the Sixth and Eighth avenue railroads, who adjusts the switches in Vesey-street, saw the deceased and another negro a moment previous coming quietly up Vesey-street and turn into Broadway.

Several persons saw the two after they had turned from Vesey-street. One person states that the second negro was supporting the deceased with one hand and in the other hand carried a banjo, and that after the deceased fell he darted off the sidewalk into the street and disappeared. The body was taken immediately to the Third Ward Station-house, where it still remains, awaiting an investigation by the Coroner. Shot was found in the right axilla, which is supposed to have been the fatal wound. No one thus far has identified the deceased. He is believed to be one of those negroes who have recently been traveling about to the different hotels, playing and singing. He was about thirty years of age, nearly six feet high, and had a light moustache and goatee. His dress was a black frock coat, no vest, dark spotted cassimere pants, with a reddish stripe, a cotton shirt, woolen under-shirt, and cloth cap.

The City Hall Clock.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in this morning's paper, in regard to the City Hall clock stopping, I would state that the key was taken without my consent or knowledge, by Mr. BENJ. WELSH, who claims to be appointed by Mr. DEVLIN, as Superintendent of Public Clocks. This evening I called on him, and demanded the key, which he refused to deliver to me, so the public must not blame me for the stopping of the clock, as I have done all in my power to give the public the time. Yours respectfully,

W. H. FAULKNER,
Supt. of Public Clocks, No. 459 Broadway.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MARINERS' SOCIETY.—The Baptist Churches of New-York have recently organized a Mariners' Society. The Board of Management consists of able business men—delegates from the Churches. The object is the evangelization of seamen. Rev. E. S. DAVIS has been appointed principal Missionary of the Society. An effort is to be made to provide more ample means for giving efficiency to the Mariners' Baptist Society now worshiping at the chapel No. 224 Cherry-street, of which Rev. IRA R. STEWARD is pastor. An interesting revival is now in progress in this Church. The sympathy of the public is solicited for the enterprise.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors met on Tuesday, the President, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Governor TOWNSEND moved that the Board proceed to the election of a President for the ensuing year.

A recess of 15 minutes was moved and carried.

On reorganization a ballot was taken, Governor SMITH receiving *six*, Governor OLIVER *two* votes, and one being returned blank.

The election of Governor SMITH was subsequently declared unanimous.

The President elect, in returning thanks, urged the necessity of an economical management of the affairs of the Department.

THE VACANCY.

An attempt was then made to fill the vacancy in the Board occasioned by the resignation of DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Esq.

Col. Schwarzwaelder, Messrs. Schieffelin, Turnure, and McElroy, were among the candidates. A ballot was taken with the following result:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
Schwarzwaelder	5	4	5	5	4
McElroy	1	4	4	4	4
Schieffelin	2	1	0	0	0
Turnure	1	0	0	0	0
Blank	0	0	1	0	1

As no choice was effected the Board took a recess. After about 40 minutes, there being no prospect of an arrangement, the matter was laid over until next meeting.

The weekly census shows 6,409 as the number remaining on the 10th instant, being an increase of 1,657 upon the list for the same date in the previous year.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a pleasing entertainment will be given at this favorite Theatre, commencing with the new drama of the "Knight of the Silver Cross," and to be followed by the great pantomime of "Boreas" and drama of "Will Watch." On Monday next the distinguished comedian, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, commences an engagement here, and appears in his new local drama of "Linda, the Cigar Girl; or, Mose among the Conspirators," which will be gotten up in fine style. The box book is now open for any and every night this week, and sittings may be secured without extra charge. Two large and handsome "family boxes" have been fitted up in the second circle, capable of accommodating 200 persons, the admission to which will be 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this City and vicinity for W. E. CHILDS & Co.'s Patent Cement, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them fire-proof and water-tight. This is the best article in use for repairing old leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & CO., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Beware of imposture! The public are hereby informed of a sure test whereby to ascertain the genuineness or the contrary of these medicines. This consists of a *water-mark*—the words "*Holloway, New-York and London,*" in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions around each box or pot. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF JERSEY CITY.—The Finance Committee of the Jersey City Common Council have made the following report of appropriations for the year commencing May 1, 1857, and of the expenditures since that date:

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Street Lighting	$11,000	$6,479 61
Col. by chairman Lamp Com.	4	
Street cleaning	2,500	1,387 50
Street repairing	3,000	3,056 99
Police	10,000	7,938 39
Almshouse and Hospital	5,000	5,112 75
City Prison	600	352 87
Workhouse (including donation)	1,450	600 00
Public Schools (in. sch. fd. quota)	11,800	5,703 33
Fire Department	2,200	1,771 53
Salaries	9,000	4,039 75
Rents	1,500	400 00
Printing, stationery and supplies	800	740 33
Fourth of July celebration	500	606 60
Public grounds and buildings	1,000	848 60
Interest	5,000	3,479 80
Legal expenses	250	266 52
Nuisances	50	116 00
Water rents	1,200	1,200 00
Elections	200	20 02
Public health	200	386 80
Scrivener for City Clerk	200	100 00
Sewers	2,000	191 57
Station-house and bell-tower	4,000	
Washington-square	2,500	8 74
City maps	2,300	1,150 00
Erection of engine houses	1,000	
Hamilton-square	3,500	4,248 80
Total	$88,850	$50,852 66

HUDSON COUNTY JAIL AND WORKHOUSE.—Mr. LATTON, the Keeper of the Hudson County Jail and Workhouse, submitted to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, at their meeting yesterday, the following report for the month of December last;

Prisoners confined in Jail during the month	105
Committed during the month	40
Remaining at the end of the month	62
Average number during the month	69

Of this number there are 27, as per report of the County Physician, who are sick and unable to work. The total expense of boarding the prisoners for the month is $245 85; and the expense of keeping the same number of prisoners under the old system, before the workhouse was established, is estimated at $517 75, showing a saving of $270 90.

☞ The annual entertainment for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Jersey City Fire Department, is to be given at the Metropolitan Hall, in Newark-avenue, this evening. The "Æolian Minstrels," of New-York, have volunteered for the occasion, and the published programme has some very attractive features.

STATISTICS OF LOWELL.—A published statement of the manufacturing industry of Lowell, shows that the total number of mills in the city is fifty-two, the capital stock of which is $12,000,000. The average wages of females clear of board, per week, is $2; of males per day, clear of board, 80 cents. The increase in the population of Lowell for the last ten years was 12,569. The several manufacturing companies have established a hospital for the convenience and comfort of persons employed by them respectively when sick, which is under the superintendence of one of the best of surgeons and physicians.

The Silk Culture.

FLUSHING, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed an article, which originated with the Hartford *Times*, headed, "The First Silk Manufactured in the United States," referring to some which has been recently manufactured by Mr. F. KOLM, of that city.

It is quite amusing to witness so complete an ignoring of all the previous silk manufactories of our country. WILLIAM PRINCE, my father, died in the year 1842, being 76 years of age. At the age of 18, (in 1784,) he was so imbued with the *true American system*, afterwards so arduously sought to be enforced upon our country by that noblest impersonation of Americanism, HENRY CLAY, that he engaged ardently in the culture of the mulberry and the silkworm. His cocoonery yielded large quantities of cocoons, and he planned a filature which was highly successful. At that period there was a silk manufactory at Philadelphia, and there may have been others, but I distinctly remember my father's statement, that it was there alone that he could have fingered gloves and stockings woven, and as he was desirous of having these articles manufactured for his own use *from his own silk*, he sent his silk there for that purpose. I remember well to have seen the last remaining pair of gloves worn out at the finger ends, which were kept for many years by the family as a *memento*, and which I would now give $50 to repossess. Little is generally known of the ardent feelings of WILLIAM PRINCE in regard to our attainment of a real national independence. The culture of the vine, the tanner's sumach, the madder, licorice and other plants of great national importance, he continued through life to urge upon our country's adoption, as the means of rendering it independent of foreign supplies.

He always contended that our paying tribute by importations from other nations less favored by nature than our own, for such articles as our country could readily produce, was not only a tacit concession that Americans were deficient in intellect, industry and enterprise, but that it was an insult to that beneficent Creator who had stamped upon the favored regions of our country such preëminent advantages for its development.

WM. R. PRINCE.

What our Artists are Doing.

American artists, at home and abroad, of whom we are glad to see the number steadily increasing year by year, are unusually busy at this moment, and the spring exhibitions in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, will contain abundant fruits of their industry. We learn from the *Crayon* for January, that Mr. CHURCH, who has taken possession of a new studio in the Tenth street building, has under way a landscape on a canvas some ten feet in length. In his room are a number of very pleasing studies, the result of his late trip to South America. Mr. HAYS, in the same building, has finished and in progress some fine game-pieces in his best manner. Mr. GIGNOUX is at work on an autumn view of Trenton Falls, for Mr. BELMONT'S collection. Mr. ELLIOTT is about completing a full length portrait of Mr. BACON, of St. Louis, a distinguished banker. The picture is destined for the Mercantile Library of that city, and is one of Mr. ELLIOTT'S happiest efforts.

Mr. EHNINGER is occupied with two cabinet pictures—one, "Lady Jane Grey," and the other an out-of-door scene, representing a young girl feeding a brood of chickens. He is also engaged upon a series of India-ink drawings, consisting of farm and drover scenes, which are fine compositions. These are executed in Mr. EHNINGER'S best vein. Mr. ROWSE has finished several fine crayon heads, among which are portraits of LONGFELLOW'S children, one of Miss CUSHMAN, and portraits of Messrs. J. R. LOWELL, T. E. CHURCH, and W. J. STILLMAN, all characterized by the same rare qualities which render Mr. ROWSE'S works so attractive. Mr. ROSSITER, who enjoys one of the best studios in town, has commenced his large picture of "The Merchants of the Country." Mr. G. H. HALL has lately completed an admirable fruit piece, which affords an opportunity for the display of fine drawing and brilliant color. He is also engaged upon cabinet-figure-pieces. Mrs. ANNA MARY FREEMAN, who has taken one of the studios in the Tenth-street building, has completed some miniatures of more than usual beauty. Mr. MIGNOT, now in the Tenth-street building—which we believe is called the "The Studio Building"—accompanied Mr. CHURCH to South America, and is now painting one of the peculiar mountain views of that "far countrie." The canvas is a large one, and the picture promises to be highly interesting. Mr. GIFFORD, lately returned from Europe, is located at Hudson. A number of his works, painted abroad, are at Mr. GRAY'S studio. One of these pictures, belonging to C. C. ALGER, Esq., "A View of Lake Nemi," will greatly advance Mr. GIFFORD'S reputation. Mr. LANG has on hand a picture called "The Dorcas Society." It is composed of industrious and beautiful young ladies, some of whom are working and chatting, and others, we think, coquetting a little with one or two young gentlemen in the background.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 13.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	s6 92	50 N. Y. Cent. R. R. b3	79¼
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	83	200 do at 60d	79¾
15,000 do b30	83	250 do	79
15,000 do b60	83	150 do s10	78¾
20,000 do b30	82½	450 do	78¾
30,000 do	82¾	50 do	78¾
10,000 do	82¾	170 do	78¾
3,000 do	82¾	100 do b3	78¾
27,000 N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	200 do b60	79
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	69¼	50 do s60	78
500 Cal. State 7s, '70	69	50 do s7	78½
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	91	1500 Erie Railroad b60	20
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	96	400 do	19¾
1,500 Erie R. Bds. '75	44	535 do	19¾
10,000 Erie R. Con. bs. '62	43	50 Hud. Riv. R.R. b60	12¾
3,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	97½	15 Harlem R.R.	6½
4,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	58	570 do	6½
1,000 Harlem R. 1st mt.	71	47 Harlem R.R. pref.	13½
11,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	86¼	250 LaCrosse&Mil.R.R.	10
5,000 do s60	86	300 do	11¾
5,000 do b30	86¾	200 Reading R. R. s10	56¼
12,000 L.C.&M.l.g.bs. s30	41	200 do	56
7,000 do	42	300 do b60	56¾
3,000 Gal. & C. 1st m.	92	800 do s30	56
15 Bank of New-York	102	800 do s30	56
25 Penn. Coal Co.	73½	150 do	56¾
25 do	73¼	500 do s10	56¾
103 do	73	400 do s60	55¾
5 Am. Exch. Bank	100	25 do b60	57
15 do	100½	500 do s30	56¼
100 Del.&Hud.C.Co. s60	110	300 do	56¾
15 do	111	40 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	112½
470 Cumb. Coal Co.	12¾	150 Mich.S.&N.Ind.R. s10	20¾
50 do b10	12½	100 do	20¾
200 do s3	12½	100 do b60	20¾
100 do s5	12½	70 Panama R. R. opg	91½
200 do s30	12¾	50 do opg	91
200 do b60	13	100 do s60	90½
100 do b30	13	50 do b30	91½
200 do s60	12½	10 Cleve.& Pitts. R.R.	10
100 Canton Co. b60	20¾	50 Gal. & Chi R. R. s60	73
310 Pac. M. Steam. Co.	69	50 do	73
100 Chi.&R.I.R.R. b10	68½	50 do	72½
65 do	69	700 Cleve.& Tol.R.R. s60	42
100 do s10	69	200 do s10	42¾
25 do	69¼	600 do	42¾
60 do b3	69½	200 do s3	42½
150 do b30	69½	100 do s10	42½
100 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	31½	10 C. B. & Quin. R. R.	58½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	92½	50 Pacific M.Steam.Co.	70
14,000 Missouri St. 6s	83	50 do	69¾
6,000 do	83½	10 Del. & H. Can. Co.	110½
6,000 do	83¾	8 do	111
5,000 do b30	83¾	100 N. Y. Cen.R.R.	79¼
30,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	70	100 do	79½
1,700 Ind. State 2½s	55	25 Chic.&R.I.R.R. b30	69¾
5,000 LaC.& M.L. G.Bs	41½	20 do	69¾
5,000 do s30	41	310 Erie R. R.	20¾
1,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R 6s	96	100 do b30	20¾
6,000 Mich.C.R.R.8 Pct. 1st Mtg.S F C.B.	86	100 do b10	20½
		230 M.So.&N. I. R. R.	20½
25 Bank of Commerce	100	150 Ill. Central R. R.	90
25 Merchants' Bank	104	14 Third-av. R. R.	94
40 National Bank	105	100 Gal.& Chic R. R. s30	72½
700 Cumb. Coal Co.	13	10 Panama R. R.	91
50 Penn. Coal Co.	73	50 La C.& Mil.R.R.	11½
50 do b30	73	40 do	12
140 Harlem R. R.	6½	50 do	11½

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The reaction against prices on the Stock Exchange, noticed yesterday afternoon, continued through part of the dealings to-day, but the market was not long in reasserting the buoyancy which had prevailed for several days before, and at the close this afternoon, the bids were in most instances up to the best rates of the week. The general tone of the market was quite as bullish. Another large and well-distributed business was done. The lowest figures of the morning were, for New-York Central, 78½; Erie, 19¾; Missouri Sixes, 82½, and Rock Island, 68½. At the close the bid for New-York Central was 79¼; Erie, 20¾@20½; Rock Island, 69¾, and Missouris, 83¾, and 84, buyer 30 days, with large sales. The remainder of the active list ruled in like proportion. Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents. brought 86 ₩ cent and California Sevens 70 ₩ cent, and Delaware and Hudson 111 ₩ cent.

There is nothing fresh to report of the Money Market. The supply continues easy, and the demand on call loans quite moderate, notwithstanding the speculative activity in Stocks. The Foreign Bill market closed steady for the Boston steamer. London, 109½@109¾; Paris 5.20@5.17½. The steamer from Boston took out $405,000 in Gold, of which about one-half went from this City. The Custom Duties, to-day, were $83,000. The whole receipts of the Sub-Treasury were $152,173; payments $106,086; balance $3,849,628.

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-street, quote currency, land warrants, &c., this week as follows, the rates corrected up to noon to-day:

	Wnt. dis.		Wnt. dis.
N. Y. State City	[illegible]	Delaware	1 @ [illegible]
New-England ex. R. Island	[illegible]	Ohio, Ky., N. O. and Indiana	1¼@ 1½
East Jersey	[illegible]	Ill. and Wis.	2¾@ 5
West Jersey	1 @ [illegible]	Missouri	3½@
Rhode Island	½@ ¾	S. Carolina and Georgia	2¼@ 2½
Philadelphia	½@ 1	N. Carolina	2¼@ 2½
Interior Penn.	2 @ 2½	Canada	1¼@ 1½
Baltimore	1½@ 2		
Interior Md.	2¼@ 3		

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
Eng. Gd. ₩ £. $4 83@	4 87	Eng. Gd. ₩ £. $4 85@	4 90
Bk. Eng. Notes. —@	4 83	Bk. Eng. Notes. —@	4 90

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	Buying Price.	Acres.	Selling Price.
40	87	40	95
80	80	80	84
120	73	120	76
160	82	160	86

The new negotiation of the Illinois Central Company now in progress is for $3,200,000, based on 80,000 optional rights to subscribers for the stock on the payment of $40 the share. For every 25 shares thus converted, a $1,000 bond must be canceled. The rights are separated from and made marketable without the bond itself. As 30,000 of the old rights—in renewal of which for three years the present contract is based—have already lapsed, the subscription to the extent of $1,200,000 is now open to the public or to the floating debt creditors of the Company who can pay in the bills or acceptances which they hold against the concern, as cash, either by installments running to 20th August next, or by mutual arrangement on 20th February, the date of first installment, receiving the bonds due in ten years and 25 optional rights to each $1,000, to run till 1860. In the event the stock goes to par or a premium, the rights are at once available, with or without the bond. If surrendered without the bond, the Company undertake to purchase a bond of some other party with the $40 per share paid in. The subscription in London and New-York by the old optional right holders already amounts to $1,700,000.

GOLD AND THE BANKING CENTRES—1858.

Banks.	1857. October.	1857. Close December.	1858. January.
New-York	$7,843,000	$28,581,000	$26,176,000
Philadelphia	2,071,000	3,610,000	3,815,000
Baltimore	1,108,000	2,160,000	2,996,000
Boston	2,863,000	6,020,000	5,440,000
New-Orleans	2,330,000	10,320,000	10,505,000
Total, 5 Am. Cities	$16,215,000	$49,686,000	$51,746,000
London	29,821,000	45,742,000	57,765,000
Paris	25,830,000	45,800,000	50,000,000
Total	$81,975,000	$140,938,000	159,511,000
Accumulation since the panic			$78,536,000

The present reserve is the largest ever known on the American seaboard. In London and Paris the accumulation is so rapid that the hitherto unprecedented aggregate of 1852 in the Banks of England and France ($234,000,000) may possibly be reached before half the present year runs out.

The popular inquiry on this subject, for several years before the recent panic, was, *Where does all the Gold of California and Australia go to?* The crisis has now reversed the question, and it is often asked in its new shape, *Where does all the Gold come from?*

The answer to this implies a reference to the statistics of the new production referred to, and also to the shipments of Silver from Europe to the East in the same period. The latter have been replaced in nearly every State in Western and Central Europe from which they were drawn with Gold. The available new product of Gold since the discoveries in 1848–1851 is, as near as may be, as follows:

In California to Jan. 1, 1857	$418,175,000	
Estimate for 1857	60,000,000	—$478,175,000
In Australia to Jan. 1, 1857	$269,217,000	
Estimate for 1857	60,000,000	—$329,217,000
Total addition since 1848–51		$807,392,000
Silver from Europe to Asia, $247,200,000, or		236,500,000
Leaving in Europe and the U. States		$570,892,000

The first effect of this enormous production upon the money centres of Europe was felt in Paris and London in 1851-52, when the Bank of France ran up its revenue to $123,000,000, and the Bank of England to $110,000,000, or about £22,000,000 sterling. In the United States the effect was chiefly seen in the general circulation of Gold among the people. The Banks on the seaboard accumulated less in the two years, in comparison with their previous reserve, than since the late crisis in two months. The whole accumulation in the Banks of England, France, and the United States, probably reached, in 1852, including the interior banks of this country and the principal banks of England, $310,000,000. From this point it began to decline, while the production continually increased, and the Gold in all these banks fell during the crisis below a hundred millions. At the same time, as we have seen, the new product in Australia and California had contributed to the general circulation of Europe and the United States $807,392,000, or $570,082,000 after replacing with Gold every dollar of the Silver *withdrawn for the East.*

A reasonable inference from the foregoing facts would be, that, from the year 1852, when the new discoveries in the distant possessions of Great Britain combined with our own California discoveries to stimulate enterprise, down to the crisis in 1857, the increase of trade and commerce throughout the world, the progress of steam and railway building, the additions to manufacturing power, and the consequent rapid multiplication of mercantile credits, *and the rise in values* attendant upon all of these, went largely ahead of the increased production of Gold, great and steady as that confessedly was. At first it was thought that the war with Russia had much to do with the withdrawal of Gold from the banking centres of Western Europe. Perhaps it had. But the close of the war brought little or no mitigation of the drain. There was comparatively no accumulation in the great establishments in London and Paris. None in the Banks of the United States. At the Peace of Paris, March, 1856, the Bank of France held $38,268,000; the Bank of England, $52,765,000. In September last, before the American panic began to affect either establishment, the figures stood $46,286,000 in Paris, and $58,380,000 in London. Both Banks together held less than either held alone in 1852. Meanwhile, the financial world continued almost daily to look for the evidences that the continued production of Gold had at length gone so far ahead of new enterprises, new operations and new credits as to force a return of the precious metal to the banking centres and to check the advance in the rates of interest. The turn, however, only came with (or after, if you please) the late crisis. It must have come sooner or later without it, to be sure, as a hundred and twenty millions a year could not be added to the Gold circulation of the world without at length overtaking or exhausting the demand from legitimate enterprise. The drain of Silver to the East was well nigh exhausted without the crisis, and the circulation of all the Silver States, so called, on the Continent of Europe was being rapidly filled up with Gold.

But now that our turn has come, and through financial trouble, we must look to see a more rapid accumulation of Gold at the banking centres than if it had come in a more rational or less violent way. The reduction of interest in the Old World will be more rapid, and, though the effect here may be less decided for a season, it may not be the less sure in the end. The inclination of private capital even in this country will be to accept lower rates of usance, and to seek greater security in the employment of money.

Where the Gold now comes from to the banking centres may be readily inferred from the foregoing explanations. It has been in general circulation and active employment throughout Europe and the United States, to an amount wholly unprecedented. The employment has not only been active, but fully up to the scale of new production. This can no longer be—at all events, for some years to come. And the gold seeks the banking centres for the want of such employment, and the remaining point to be [illegible] is, how is it to be profitably used at those centres?

The new loan of [illegible] Burlington and Quincy Road, [illegible], was awarded at Boston a few days ago, [illegible] from 70 @ 75 ₩ cent.

The East River Savings Bank and the Irving Savings Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividends,—the former being payable on and after the 18th; and the latter on and after the 10th inst.

Pennsylvania Finances.

The Report of the State Treasurer shows that the indebtedness of the State is as follows:

INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. Loan	[illegible]
Five per cent. Loan	[illegible]
Four and a half per ct. Loan	[illegible]
Four per cent. Loan	[illegible]
Total Funded Debt	[illegible]
Relief notes in circulation	$[illegible]
Interest certificates outstanding	23,473 [illegible]
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 [illegible]
Domestic creditors	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
The balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, '56	$1,[illegible]
Receipts up to Nov. 30, 1857	4,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Expenditures from Nov. 30, 1856, to Nov. 30, 1857	[illegible]
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1857	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

COTTON—The supply is limited, and holders demand an advance. The sales to-day add up 8,500 bales at 9¾c. for middling. Sugar declined [illegible]. Sales at 4¼c.@4¾c. Mess Pork [illegible] $19 12½. Lard in barrels 9½c. Sterling Exchange 105@107. Exchange on New-York [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

HOGS dull. Receipts to-day, 10,000. Total receipts up to the present time, 343,000, against [illegible] last year. Sales to-day 4,000 at $5 [illegible]. Mess PORK $11 50; demand moderate and market unsettled.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON is firm. Sales to-day 6,000 bales at 9c. for Middling. Sales for the last three days 5,500 bales. Receipts of last three days 9,500 bales. The market closes with an advancing tendency.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON has advanced ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. to-day, with sales of 1,000 bales. The market closes firm.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 400 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. The receipts are very light.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON is unchanged in price and firm. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; Reading Railroad, 28 1/16; Morris Canal, 42½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 23
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 27

FROM EUROPE.

Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 29
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 31
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 2
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 9
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Star of the West, from Aspinwall*.—J. R. Rollinson, Mrs. S. Y. Blakesly and child, Mrs. Phillips and child, F. P. Holmes, James Graham, Dr. [illegible], Mr. E. T. Henny and servant, [illegible], Mrs. Simpson and child, M. Joseph, [illegible], A. Goldsborough, W. Brock, [illegible] A.; D. S. Buchman, Mrs. Thrix, [illegible] child, James Marsh, [illegible] and 2 children, Mrs. Stewart, [illegible] dor, wife and servant, J. M. Rogers, [illegible] Fuller, J. Buchban, James O'Neil, P. J. [illegible] Drewitz, D. Williams, A. Jones, J. Morrison, [illegible] J. H. Porter, J. P. Bryson, Mrs. Ryder, [illegible] Gavit, P. Aitcho, wife and 2 children, [illegible] Ann J. Alger, J. D. Smith, S. Rockwell, [illegible] Swart, Mrs. Fisher, F. Fost, Geo. B. Walker, [illegible] Brolasky, J. G. Bellows, J. S. Smith, [illegible] Bernard and daughter, D. Christie and wife, [illegible] lan, D. S. Perkins, W. S. Seaford and wife, [illegible] W—, P. Terry, S. Terry, A. Terry, and 255 in the forward cabin. Total, 237.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets .... 4 [illegible] | Moon sets .... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 22 | Gov. Island. 7 [illegible] | Hell Gate..... 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Barks—Tunis, Atkinson, Curacoa, Benson Grayson & Co.; Jane Leggett, Dambert, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon. Schooners—J. Tucker, Booth, Rio Hacha, Brett, Son & Co.; Rebecca, Weldon, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Laura Gertrude, Elwood, Beaufort, N. C., Dollner & Potter; Statesman, Winks, Georgetown, Merrill & Abbott; A. Bedell, Ryder, Norfolk, Metz Bedell; J. C. Berta, Spofford, British West Indies, Metcalf & Duncan; Ocean Bird, Lockhart, Stamport, C. A. De Wolfe; C. H. Peaslee, Foster, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Steamers—Granite State, Burgess, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Delaware, Cooper, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Howell.

Arrived.

Ship Charger, (of Boston,) Hurd, Chincha Islands Oct. 11, and Hampton Roads Jan. 11, with guano to Barreda Bros.

Brig Black Swan, (of Georgetown, S. C.,) Fodger, Santa Martha Bay, Curacoa, Dec. 23, with salt to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Empire, Miller, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Has experienced heavy weather; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. John Cartner, Johnston, Attakapas 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich. The brig Lamb, French, sld. 2 ds previously.

Schr. Excelsior, Clock, with mdse. fm. wreck of bark M. C. Dyer, ashore at Barregat, to Bird & Neilson. Capt. C. reports that the M. C. D. lies full of water.

Schr. Samuel, (of Baltimore,) Nelson, Rio Grande Nov. 7, with bone, &c., to Kibby & McKee.

Schr. Whelman Phillips, Mount, Sackville, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. L. Walsh, Paine, Calais 12 ds., laths to G. Boardman.

Schr. Caroline, Chick, Saco 6 ds., heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Triumph, Jarvis, Delaware 3 ds., with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. Challenge, Twitcher, Bridgeport for Virginia.

Schr. E. C. Horton, Deming, Providence.

Schr. Julian, Holbrook, Tangier for Boston.

Schr. Hunter, Potton, Virginia 40 hours, oysters.

Schr. Rockaway, Brown, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Josephine, Waterbury, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Jameson, Rockland 9 ds., lime.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Below.

Bark Excelsior, of New-Haven. (By Capt. Charles Hazzard, of steam-tug W. H. Webb.)

Sailed.

Ship Hermine, (Brem.,) Strucker, Richmond.

WIND—During the day, from E. to S. E.

Memoranda.

The clipper-ship Defender, of Boston, 1,300 tons, was this afternoon, taken on the large Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, newly coppered, and have a new portion of shoe.

The bark Maldon, 400 tons, was this morning taken on the large Sectional Dock for examination.

The bark Princeton was taken on the small Balance Dock, this morning, for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 29, lat. 21 26 S., lon. 35 28, whale ship Eliza Adams, 18 ds. out fm. New-Bedford, bound S.

Dec. 30, lat. 26 39, lon. 61 12, exchanged signals with brig John, of Belfast, steering N. E.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande Nov. 7, bark Francis Dunning, for New-York, ldg.; brig W. H. Stewart, just arr. fm. Rio Janeiro.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Arr. barks Edwin, Carter, Buenos Ayres; Gayhead, Mayo, Constantinople; schr. M. L. Davis, Smith, Port-au-Prince; steamers Wm. Jenkins, Hallett, Baltimore; City of New-York, Howes, Philadelphia.

At Buenos Ayres Nov. 17, ship Margaret Evans, Spear, disg.; barks John Winthrop, Park, fm. St. Marys, disg.; Lennox, Stinson, Boston, do.; Little Lizzie, Wheddon, unc.; Seneca, Fernhagen, Rosario, repg.; brigs Kentucky, Nichols, for New-York, ldg.; Richmond, Hopkins, disg.

Off the port, bound in, bark Marion, Hammond, fm. Richmond, Va.

The bark Gayhead, fm. Constantinople, has on board 19 goats and 3 sheep of the Angola breed, consigned to the U. S. Government.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Office No. 33 Hicks-st.—This Association is now dispensing relief to the Poor to the extent of their means. Last week it assisted three hundred and fifty eight families, one hundred and fifty one of whom were Americans. The amount distributed for the week was $[illegible]. Amount received [illegible].

We are sometimes told, "Poor people come to us and say they have been to the Association for help, but cannot get it." Our reply is, probably they cannot. The office is thronged daily with foreigners, most of whom prefer to live on the earnings of others rather than earn for themselves, or spend their own money when it is earned. These are always loudest in their complaints. To such the Association do not distribute.

Recipients of their charity are brought to our knowledge by our visitors, and by the benevolent who visit and learn their history and wants, and then furnish the requisite relief. The extent of our distribution is limited to the amount of funds furnished. At present the Treasury is empty and the Board are compelled to ask prompt and early support. By order,

LUTHER RANSOM, General Agent.